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WOMAN RISES IN DEFENSE.

Miss Helen Ludlow Gives a Review
of Missionary Work

NORDHOFF QUOTED TO ADVANTAGE

Americans Gave Natives More Rights.
Something of Labor and its Costs.
Work of the American Board Not
Perfect But Far From a Failure.

Miss Helen W. Ludlow, a teacher
at Hampton Institute, Va., is the
first lady who has come forward in
defense of those whom Thomas
Shearman attacked in Hawaii.
Miss Ludlow has visited this coun-
try and is well acquainted with
the work of the missionaries. In
an extended article in the Evange-
list she writes in part as follows:

Mr. Shearman said, "There are
some facts which the missionaries do
not mention, which cannot be dispu-
ted. During the fifty years the gov-
ernment of these islands was under
missionary influence, most of the na-
tives were deprived of their rights in
the land, excepting about 25,000 acres,
and all the rest was divided among
the king, the chiefs and the mis-
sionaries."

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, neither a
missionary nor the son of a mis-
sionary, gives in his book on the Sand-
wich Islands, the true statement of
the fact well known to all students of
Hawaiian history, that under the na-
tive system, "The people lived by the
tolerance of the chiefs, for they owned
nothing, neither land, nor house, nor
food, nor wife, nor child. He who vi-
olated a tabu (the chief's or priest's
arbitrary restrictions) was instantly
killed." That was the state of things
the missionaries found when they
reached the islands in 1819.

Mr. Nordhoff adds: "When in 1848
the king [Kamehameha V.], at the
instance of that excellent man and
upright judge, Chief Justice Lee, [an
American and a warm friend of the
missionaries who were associated with
him in this work] gave the 'kuleana
rights,' he relieved the people of a
sore oppression, and at a single blow
destroyed feudalism. The kuleana is
the individual holding. Under the
kuleana law each native householder
became entitled to the possession of
such land as he chose to occupy and
cultivate." "It is creditable to the
chiefs," says Mr. Nordhoff, "that un-
der the influence of the missionaries,
they consented to this important
change, fully knowing that it meant
independence to the common people."

Dr. Judd, one of the most promi-
nent of the missionaries, started the
"Land Commission," which led up to
this great result. It was agreed that
the land should be divided into thirds,
one for the king, one for the chiefs,
one for the people. The king mag-
nanimously gave up one half
of his third, and the chiefs one-
third of theirs, for "Government
land"; and a great part of this Gov-
ernment land was later sold to the
people at a low price. The lands
which the chiefs had given to the use
of the mission were now deeded to
the Board, and later, when the Board
withdrew its support, they were trans-
ferred to the missionaries themselves,
with the hearty consent of the natives.

Another of Mr. Shearman's "facts
which are not to be disputed," is that
"the missionary Government, finding
that the natives would not work for
less than twenty-five cents per day,
insisted on the importation of scores
of thousands of the scum of the
human race, including Chinese, and
what are called Portuguese, but are a
mongrel race who never saw Portu-
gal, in this manner," says Mr. Shear-
man, "the missionaries' sons cut
down the wages of the native Hawai-
ians and compelled them to work on
their sugar plantations at such rates
as seemed good to their masters."

The first "Bureau of Immigration"
was formed, and the first five hundred
laborers imported from China in 1865,
under Kamehameha V, in whose Cab-
inet there was not a single missionary
or missionary's son, all his reign. The
great demand for more laborers than
the islands could furnish came with
the formation of a reciprocity treaty
with the United States in 1876, ad-
mitting Hawaiian sugar free, and giv-
ing a sudden mighty impulse to the
sugar industry in the islands. The
effect on wages was to raise them
enormously. "Mr. Claus Spreckels
and other non-missionary or mis-
sionary planters would smile at the
idea of thus having obtained labor at
'less than twenty-five cents per day.'"
At that rate Mr. Spreckels would have
become more than "Mr. Six-million-
man," as the natives named him.

In 1884 General S. C. Armstrong,
who visited the islands, wrote to the
Southern Workman: "Before the
Reciprocity Treaty wages were \$6 to
\$7 per month on the plantations; now
they are about \$1 per day. Thousands
of the laborers are busy in the fields
and mills—Hawaiians, Chinese, Jap-
anese, Portuguese from the Azores,
Madeira and South Sea Islands; the
supply of labor is still short, five
thousand more are needed."

same; Japanese about \$16 per month;
this, besides house rent and water,
and often a small lot to cultivate, and
medical care. But wages must now
go down from one-third to one-half."
Of the Portuguese laborers he says:
"The Portuguese are the most hopeful
of all the foreign labor element in the
islands. They make homes every-
where, are thrifty; their children go
to the public schools and are improv-
ing and hopeful."

One word as to the "inconsistency"
with which Mr. Shearman charges
the missionaries and their children in
varying estimates of the native Haw-
aiians.

In the first place the action of the
American Board in withdrawing the
mission was not taken with the ad-
vice, but against the protest of most
of the missionaries, who felt then, as
probably everybody feels now, that
the native Christians, while in truth
wonderfully advanced in many ways,
and by no means hypocrites, were far
from strong enough to be left to them-
selves. The event has proved the
wisdom of those on the field. As
General Armstrong says: "It was
the blunder of the Gospel campaign
in the islands of Hawaii. The change
was made at least a generation too
soon. Habits can't be reversed like a
steam engine; character is the work
of generations. The Hawaiians are
not fit yet for full responsibility.
There are a goodly number whose
heads are clear and hearts right; all
are kindly and well meaning; but the
majority are liable to be misled by
inflammatory appeals and lying
demagogues. There has been de-
crease of morals and increase of
wealth in the country. The Legisla-
ture under Kalakaua repealed the pro-
hibition against selling liquor to na-
tives, and intemperance increased
frightfully. Great numbers broke up
their homes and moved to Honolulu,
where they easily pick up a living,
get free liquor, and die rapidly."

And so this kindly, winsome, brave
race that once so eagerly grasped the
Gospel, is steadily sinking, and gossip
blames the missionaries for it all."
"To call the missionaries' work a
failure is absurd. It is not a failure.
It is a grand success, though not
a perfect one. If no missionaries
had gone to the islands, the natives
would have been very soon swept
away by vice. As it was tens of thou-
sands have lived in the light and died
in the faith, true disciples according
to their strength, if not victors."

In thirty years the missionaries
had given the natives a written lan-
guage, the Bible, books and newspa-
pers, a knowledge of reading and writ-
ing to nearly every man, woman and
child; schools, homes, civilized gov-
ernment, and the Christian religion.
They had received into church mem-
bership in all 50,000 souls of whom
20,000 had died and 8,000 had been ex-
communicated. The distance between
the people's condition and the era of
heavenly temples, human sacrifices,
universal crime, oppression and dark-
ness, was a progress unparalleled in
the history of missions, but in matter
of fact, the nation was still far from
Christian civilization. "The mis-
sionaries tried to make Puritans
out of Hawaiians; they did not suc-
ceed; but they laid the foundations of
civilization and created a moral force
which, terribly opposed, not so much
by heathen as by men from Christian
countries, asserted and sustained the
worship of God, and the ascendancy
of order, justice and humanity."

FILE A DEMURRER.
Grounds on Which Defendants Pray for
a Dismissal.

In the case of C. A. Spreckels vs.
Oceanic Steamship Company, J. D.
Spreckels, Charles Goodall, A. L.
Tubbs, A. C. Tubbs, Claus Spreckels,
C. M. Goodall and A. B. Spreckels, a
demurrer was filed on the 10th inst.
at San Francisco by Delmas & Short-
ridge, attorneys for the defendants.
The defendants demur to the alterna-
tive writ of mandate upon the usual
grounds of insufficiency to constitute
a ground of action, ambiguity and un-
certainty.

The particular grounds of uncer-
tainty alleged are:
That it cannot be ascertained from
the affidavit whether or not the regu-
lar annual meeting of the defendant
Oceanic Steamship Company was
called or held upon the 21st of Janu-
ary, 1895, or whether the defendants
other than the Oceanic Steamship
Company or any of them have been
regularly elected as the directors of
the said corporation for the ensuing
year, beginning on the 21st of Janu-
ary, 1895; whether plaintiff is or ever
has been a stockholder of said corpo-
ration, having stock in his own name
on the stock-book thereof, and par-
ticularly whether he was a stockholder
on or within ten days prior to the 21st
of January, 1895, as would have entit-
led him to vote at any election of
said corporation, or to have or obtain
any representation on the board of di-
rectors or any voice in the manage-
ment of said corporation in case a
meeting of stockholders had been
held on January 21, 1895, or at any
time thereafter, or should be called or
held in obedience to any writ of man-
date issued by this court, or as to en-
title him to demand that such meet-
ing should be held, or to ask for a writ
of mandate herein.

On these grounds a dismissal is
prayed for.
New Trans-Pacific Line
Frank Shephardson, an engineer on
the Southern Pacific Ry., who resides
at Los Angeles, Cal., was troubled
with rheumatism for a long time. He
was treated by several physicians,
also visited the Hot Springs, but re-
ceived no permanent relief until he
used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He
says it is the best medicine in the
world for rheumatism. For sale by
all medical dealers, Benson, Smith &
Co., Agents.

THE SPRECKELS SLANDER SUIT.

C. A. Spreckels Says that His
Brother Influenced His Father.

STORY OF THEIR EASTERN ROW.

Young Spreckels Denies the Parental
Accusations Touching Dishonesty—He
Held Many Positions of Trust—He
Agreed to Join the Sugar Trust Pool.

The Spreckels' slander suit was be-
ing heard on the 11th inst., at San
Francisco. It will be recalled that C.
A. Spreckels, a son of Claus Spreckels,
commenced suit against his father,
basing the action on certain statements
made by Claus Spreckels to a reporter
for the Examiner, and which state-



ments were published in that paper a
short time ago. The grounds on which
C. A. Spreckels makes his complaint
are as follows:

First—That defendant, Claus Spreckels, said of plaintiff: "I gave that boy
\$24,000 a year in Philadelphia. Then
he drew out \$250,000 of my money. I
will tell the whole story one of these
days. Then the public will see these
sons in their true light."

Second—Is materially the same as
the first account in the complaint.

Third—That Claus Spreckels spoke
of the plaintiff's suit against the Ocea-
nic Steamship Company in a manner
that would suggest an attempt at
blackmail by the plaintiff.

Fourth—That the defendant said of
plaintiff, "He will soon be bankrupt,"
which is alleged to have injured the
plaintiff's credit as a "merchant and
capitalist."

Fifth—That the defendant said of
plaintiff, "He has wasted money."

In view of these premises, Gus
Spreckels wants \$300 damages and
costs of suit.

The attorneys for the defendant are
trying to impeach the character of the
plaintiff and an alleged shortage of
\$250,000 was brought up.
Mr. Spreckels said he could not re-
member the date when his father re-
voked the power of attorney, under
which he acted as agent. Asked
whether he kept an account of moneys
expended and to explain what became
of the alleged shortage of \$250,000 he
said: "I have been trying to refresh
my memory in the matter as to the
difference of \$250,000 that I could not
for the moment account for. I placed
it with J. and W. Seligman, New
York, against which Adolph Spreckels
drew a draft of \$150,000, or it was the
\$150,000 which was never paid directly
by the Havemeyers themselves, but
was taken, at their request, out of the
contribution of the working capital
and credited to my father's account on
the books. I am stating this from my
general recollection, but if you will
furnish me the books I'll explain it
all."

"Did you demand of Mr. Searles,"
Shortridge asked, questioning the
witness, "that you be taken care of by
the American Sugar Refineries Com-
pany and as a reason for such a de-
mand on him, or that company, say
that you had made nothing out of the
deal of the Spreckels' Sugar Refinery
sale in Philadelphia; that you had
made no money out of that, and for
that reason you asked him and de-
manded of him that you should be
taken care of, or if not that you could
make and would make, disclosures
harmful to him or the corporation he
at that time represented?"

"I will state that I positively deny
any such demand or request from Mr.
Searles or any one else."

Regarding his business intercourse
with Searles of the Sugar Trust, he
said: "When I was in Europe I re-
ceived a letter from a prominent
gentleman in Philadelphia, in which
he asked me whether I would come
back and establish, together with
himself and a number of his friends,
a sugar refinery, to which I replied
that my health at that particular
moment would not permit me to en-
gage in any business whatsoever; that
I would see him upon my return from
Europe. I saw the gentleman and
told him that at the present moment,
with the uncertainty of the tariff and
the possibility of adverse legislation,
I did not think it was a proper time
to engage in the enterprise; that later
on perhaps I may be able to join him
in such an enterprise. When I went
to New York, and after my return
from San Francisco, during one of my

interviews with Mr. Searles, he ques-
tioned me as to whether I would
share in the business.

He stated to me that they were about to
form a pool in the stock; that is, he,
and I believe Steve White and Jim
Keene, would be connected with the
pool. By 'Steve White' I mean a
prominent broker of New York.
Searles stated that if I would do what
he requested he would take care of
me, and said to me furthermore that
the sum which I might be able to
make would be in the neighborhood of
half a million dollars. I told him
that I did not care to invest any
money, whereupon he said: 'Well,
to insure your good faith in the mat-
ter I think you ought to invest, say,
at least \$100,000.' I agreed with him.
I agreed to advance \$100,000 to the
pool, if I could manage it. I went
back to Philadelphia and told the par-
ties that I would prefer not to enter
into the business in opposition to
the trust, and thereby I
quashed the enterprise. The matter
hung for some time, during which I
had many interviews with Mr. Searles
touching this subject. He kept put-
ting me off after frequent inquiries as
to when this pool was to be formed,
and one day told me he had reconsid-
ered the matter, and thought that
they would not carry it out. To this
I replied to Mr. Searles that I consid-
ered his action contemptible. I rose
from my seat, left the office, and have
never seen Mr. Searles since.

The plaintiff alleged that there was
no cloud on his resignation from the
Philadelphia Refinery and that there
was no question about his accounts.
He introduced the following letter,
which, he says, written at the time of
the resignation, fully explained a
cause:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1891.
DEAR FATHER:—The other day you
said that my explanation as to what
became of money paid by the Haver-
meyers was perfectly clear to you.
This afternoon Adolph informed me
that the matter was not clear to you,
and that you had instructed him to
investigate further into the matter.
He insinuates that I have stolen the
money, and says that for my own jus-
tification it was necessary to make a
detailed statement. All that I can
say is that every cent that has ever
passed through my hands is still there.
It was my earnest desire to settle
everything as amicably as possible
and to resign my position only after
you had become familiar with many
of the details of the company; but I
can no longer remain in an office to
be thrown in contact with him, who
is evidently determined to put me
under a cloud, and bent on blacken-
ing me in your eyes, in order that we
might part with an unfriendly feel-
ing. He is not satisfied with the
breach he has caused in our business
and family relations, but now stoops
to this base and cowardly accusation.
I therefore enclose herewith my resig-
nation.

I have always worked in your inter-
est as faithfully, honestly and consci-
entiously as any man could do, and
no one deplores more than I do the
way things have turned. In conclu-
sion, I want to say that I part with
the best of feelings toward you, know-
ing full well that you are being
wrongly influenced against me, and
that in time you will see things in a
different light. Your loving son,
GUS.

In speaking about the different po-
sitions he has held, the witness said:
"I acted for some months as secre-
tary of the Hawaiian Commercial
Company. I do not remember the
years or months. I secured the posi-
tion at the request of Claus Spreckels,
he being president of the corporation.
Have you now stated all the posi-
tions you have filled from your birth?

I was for some years a member of
the firm of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. I
don't recall the dates. It was a part-
nership composed of John D., Adolph
B. and C. A. Spreckels, the latter be-
ing myself. We were in the shipping
and commission business in San Fran-
cisco. I contributed various sums to
the capital of the firm from time to
time, but I cannot now recollect them.
The books of the firm will show. I
think it was about \$100,000, together
with the accrued profits for about six-
teen years. I don't remember that
any of us contributed any capital at
the start. Each of the partners owned
a third of the concern.
When did you cease to be a mem-
ber of the firm?

January 1, 1892.
Have you now stated all the occu-
pations you have followed, with em-
oluments and profits?

I think I have.
When you entered the California
Sugar Refinery as clerk at the age of
17, had you any property of any kind
belonging to you?

None whatever. When I was 19
years of age my father gave me \$10,-
000. While I acted as clerk of the
sugar refinery I bought for \$900 an
interest in a schooner from savings
out of my salary. The schooner was
the Charles Frederick.

What income did the schooner yield
to you?
About \$80 a month for four or five
years. I sold my interest for \$1500 or
\$1600. I had another source of in-
come. I kept books at night for out-
side firms, by which I made about \$50
a month. I lived at home. My board,
lodging and washing were free. This
continued until I became married in
1882.

For the last three months of this year
I was in Canada to the United
States were over a million dollars greater
than for same period last year, due to
reduction of American tariff.

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And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
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business entrusted to him.

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Special Doctors for Chronic, Pri-
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for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood
and Private Disease, overcomes Prematureness
and prepares all for marriage life's duties, pleasures
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WOMAN RISES IN DEFENSE.

Miss Helen Ludlow Gives a Review
of Missionary Work

NORDBOFF CITED TO ADVANTAGE

Americans Gave Natives More Rights.
Something of Labor and Its Costs.
Work of the American Board Not
Perfect But Far From a Failure.

Miss Helen W. Ludlow, a teacher
at Hampton Institute, Va., is the
first lady who has come forward in
defense of those whom Thomas
Shearman attacked in Hawaii.
Miss Ludlow has visited this coun-
try and is well acquainted with
the work of the missionaries. In
an extended article in the Evange-
list she writes in part as follows:

Mr. Shearman said, "There are
some facts which the missionaries do
not mention, which cannot be dispu-
ted. During the fifty years the gov-
ernment of these islands was under
missionary influence, most of the na-
tives were deprived of their rights in
the land, excepting about 28,000 acres,
and all the rest was divided among
the king, the chiefs and the mis-
sionaries."

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, neither a
missionary nor the son of a mis-
sionary, gives, in his book on the Sand-
wich Islands, the true statement of
the fact well known to all students of
Hawaiian history, that under the na-
tive system, "The people lived by the
tolerance of the chiefs, for they owned
nothing, neither land, nor house, nor
food, nor wife, nor child. He who vi-
olated a tabu (the chief's or priest's
arbitrary restrictions) was instantly
killed." That was the state of things
the missionaries found when they
reached the islands in 1819.

Mr. Nordhoff adds: "When in 1848
the king [Kamehameha V.], at the
instance of that excellent man and
upright judge, Chief Justice Lee, [an
American and a warm friend of the
missionaries who were associated with
him in this work] gave the 'kuleana
rights,' he relieved the people of a
sore oppression, and at a single blow
destroyed feudalism. The kuleana is
the individual holding. Under the
kuleana law each native household
became entitled to the possession of
such land as he chose to occupy and
cultivate." "It is creditable to the
chiefs," says Mr. Nordhoff, "that un-
der the influence of the missionaries,
they consented to this important
change, fully knowing that it meant
independence to the common people."

Dr. Judd, one of the most promi-
nent of the missionaries, started the
"Land Commission," which led up to
this great result. It was agreed that
the land should be divided into thirds,
one for the king, one for the chiefs,
one for the people. The king mag-
nanimously gave up one half
of his third, and the chiefs
one-third of theirs, for "Government
land"; and a great part of this Gov-
ernment land was later sold to the
people at a low price. The lands
which the chiefs had given to the use
of the mission were now deeded to
the Board, and later, when the Board
withdrew its support, they were trans-
ferred to the missionaries themselves,
with the hearty consent of the natives.

Another of Mr. Shearman's "facts
which are not to be disputed," is that
"the missionary Government, finding
that the natives would not work for
less than twenty-five cents per day,
insisted on the importation of scores
of thousands of the scum of the
human race, including Chinese, and
what are called Portuguese, but are a
mongrel race who never saw Portu-
gal. In this manner," says Mr. Shear-
man, "the missionaries' sons cut
down the wages of the native Hawai-
ians and compelled them to work on
their sugar plantations at such rates
as seemed good to their masters."

The first "Bureau of Immigration"
was formed, and the first five hundred
laborers imported from China in 1865,
under Kamehameha V. In whose Cab-
inet there was not a single missionary
or missionary's son, all his reign. The
great demand for more laborers than
the islands could furnish came with
the formation of a reciprocity treaty
with the United States in 1876, ad-
mitting Hawaiian sugar free, and giv-
ing a sudden mighty impulse to the
sugar industry in the islands. The
effect on wages was to raise them
enormously. Mr. Claus Spreckels
and other non-missionary or mis-
sionary planters would smile at the
idea of thus having obtained labor at
"less than twenty-five cents per day." "At
that rate Mr. Spreckels would have
become more than "Mr. Six-million-
man," as the natives named him.

In 1884 General S. C. Armstrong,
who visited the islands, wrote to the
Southern Workman: "Before the
Reciprocity Treaty wages were \$6 to
\$7 per month on the plantations; now
they are about \$1 per day. Thousands
of the laborers are busy in the fields
and mills—Hawaiians, Chinese, Jap-
anese, Portuguese from the Azores,
Madeira and South Sea Islands, the
supply of labor is still short, five
thousand more are needed."

In 1891 he again visited the islands,
just after the McKinley bill, putting
all sugars on the free list, made the
Reciprocity Treaty of no more advan-
tage to Hawaii. He wrote then of the
laborers: "Portuguese get the best
wages, heretofore about \$1 per day,
Chinese and Hawaiians nearly the

same; Japanese about \$10 per month,
plus, besides house rent and water,
and often a small lot to cultivate, and
medical care. But wages must now
go down from one-third to one-half."
Of the Portuguese laborers he says:
"The Portuguese are the most hopeful
of all the foreign labor element in the
islands. They make homes every-
where, are thrifty; their children go
to the public schools and are improv-
ing and hopeful."

One word as to the "inconsistency"
with which Mr. Shearman charges
the missionaries and their children in
varying estimates of the native Haw-
aiians.

In the first place the action of the
American Board in withdrawing the
mission was not taken with the ad-
vice, but against the protest of most
of the missionaries, who felt then, as
probably everybody feels now, that
the native Christians, while in truth
wonderfully advanced in many ways,
and by no means hypocrites, were far
from strong enough to be left to them-
selves. The event has proved the
wisdom of those on the field. As
General Armstrong says: "It was
the blunder of the Gospel campaign
in the islands of Hawaii. The change
was made at least a generation too
soon. Habits can't be reversed like a
steam engine; character is the work
of generations. The Hawaiians are
not fit yet for full responsibility.

There are a goodly number whose
heads are clear and hearts right; all
are kindly and well meaning; but the
majority are liable to be misled by
inflammatory appeals and lying
demagogues. There has been
decrease of morals and increase of
wealth in the country. The Legisla-
ture under Kalakaua repealed the
prohibition against selling liquor to na-
tives, and intemperance increased
frantically. Great numbers broke up
their homes and moved to Honolulu,
where they easily pick up a living,
get free liquor, and die rapidly."

And so this kindly, winsome, brave
race that once so eagerly grasped the
Gospel, is steadily sinking, and gossip
blames the missionaries for it all."

"To call the missionaries' work
a failure is absurd. It is not a
failure. It is a grand success, though
not a perfect one. If no missionaries
had gone to the islands, the natives
would have been very soon swept
away by vice. As it was tens of thou-
sands have lived in the light and died
in the faith, true disciples according
to their strength, if not victors."

In thirty years the missionaries
had given the natives a written lan-
guage, the Bible, books and newspa-
pers, a knowledge of reading and writ-
ing to nearly every man, woman and
child; schools, homes, civilized gov-
ernment, and the Christian religion.
They had received into church mem-
bership in all 50,000 souls (of whom
20,000 had died and 8,000 had been ex-
communicated). The distance between
the people's condition and the era of
heavenly temples, human sacrifices,
universal crime, oppression and dark-
ness, was a progress unparalleled in
the history of missions, but in matter
of fact, the nation was still far from
Christian civilization."

The missionaries tried to make Puritans
out of Hawaiians; they did not suc-
ceed; but they laid the foundations of
civilization and created a moral force
which, terribly opposed, not so much
by heathen as by men from Christian
countries, asserted and sustained the
worship of God, and the ascendancy
of order, justice and humanity."

FILE A DEMURRER.
Grounds on Which Defendants Pray for
a Dismissal.

In the case of C. A. Spreckels vs.
Oceanic Steamship Company, J. D.
Spreckels, Charles Goodall, A. L.
Tabbs, A. C. Tabbs, Claus Spreckels,
C. M. Goodall and A. B. Spreckels, a
demurrer was filed on the 10th inst.
at San Francisco by Delmas & Short-
ridge, attorneys for the defendants.

The defendants demur to the alterna-
tive writ of mandate upon the usual
grounds of insufficiency to constitute
a ground of action, ambiguity and un-
certainty.

The particular grounds of uncer-
tainty alleged are:
That it cannot be ascertained from
the affidavit whether or not the reg-
ular annual meeting of the defendant
Oceanic Steamship Company was
called or held upon the 21st of Janu-
ary, 1895, or whether the defendants
other than the Oceanic Steamship
Company or any of them have been
regularly elected as the directors of
the said corporation for the ensuing
year, beginning on the 21st of Janu-
ary, 1895; whether plaintiff is or ever
has been a stockholder of said corpo-
ration, having stock in his own name
on the stock-book thereof, and par-
ticularly whether he was a stockholder
or within ten days prior to the 21st
of January, 1895, as would have entit-
led him to vote at any election of
said corporation, or to have or obtain
any representation on the board of di-
rectors or any voice in the manage-
ment of said corporation in case a
meeting of stockholders had been
held on January 21, 1895, or at any
time thereafter, or should be called or
held in obedience to any writ of man-
date issued by this court, or as to en-
title him to demand that such meet-
ing should be held, or to ask for a writ
of mandate herein.

On these grounds a dismissal is
prayed for.

New Trans Pacific Line
Frank Shephardson, an engineer on
the Southern Pacific Ry., who resides
at Los Angeles, Cal., was troubled
with rheumatism for a long time. He
was treated by several physicians,
also visited the Hot Springs, but re-
ceived no permanent relief until he
used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He
says it is the best medicine in the
world for rheumatism. For sale by
all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH &
Co., Agents

THE SPRECKELS SLANDER SUIT.

C. A. Spreckels Says that His
Brother Influenced His Father

STORY OF THEIR EASTERN ROW.

Young Spreckels Denies the Parental
Accusations Touching Dishonesty—He
Held Many Positions of Trust—He
Agreed to Join the Sugar Trust Pool.

The Spreckels' slander suit was be-
ing heard on the 11th inst., at San
Francisco. It will be recalled that C.
A. Spreckels, a son of Claus Spreckels,
commenced suit against his father,
basing the action on certain statements
made by Claus Spreckels to a reporter
for the Examiner, and which state-



CLAUS SPRECKELS.

ments were published in that paper a
short time ago. The grounds on which
C. A. Spreckels makes his complaint
are as follows:

First—That defendant, Claus Spreckels, said of plaintiff: "I gave that boy
\$24,000 a year in Philadelphia. Then
he drew out \$250,000 of my money. I
will tell the whole story one of these
days. Then the public will see these
sons in their true light."

Second—Is materially the same as
the first account in the complaint.

Third—That Claus Spreckels spoke
of the plaintiff's suit against the Ocea-
nic Steamship Company in a manner
that would suggest an attempt at
blackmail by the plaintiff.

Fourth—That the defendant said of
plaintiff: "He will soon be bankrupt,"
which is alleged to have injured the
plaintiff's credit as a "merchant and
capitalist."

Fifth—That the defendant said of
plaintiff: "He has wasted money."

In view of these premises Gus
Spreckels wants \$300 damages and
costs of suit.

The attorneys for the defendant are
trying to impeach the character of the
plaintiff and an alleged shortage of
\$250,000 was brought up.

Mr. Spreckels said he could not re-
member the date when his father re-
voked the power of attorney, under
which he acted as agent. Asked
whether he kept an account of moneys
expended and to explain what became
of the alleged shortage of \$250,000 he
said: "I have been trying to refresh
my memory in the matter as to the
difference of \$250,000 that I could not
for the moment account for. I placed
it with J. and W. Seligman, New
York, against which Adolph Spreckels
drew a draft of \$150,000, or it was the
\$150,000 which was never paid directly
by the Havemeyers themselves, but
was taken, at their request, out of the
contribution of the working capital
and credited to my father's account on
the books. I am stating this from my
general recollection, but if you will
furnish me the books I'll explain it
all."

"Did you demand of Mr. Searles,"
Shortridge asked, questioning the
witness, "that you be taken care of by
the American Sugar Refineries Com-
pany and as a reason for such a de-
mand on him, or that company, say
that you had made nothing out of the
deal of the Spreckels' Sugar Refinery
sale in Philadelphia; that you had
made no money out of that, and for
that reason you asked him and de-
manded of him that you should be
taken care of, or if not that you could
make and would make, disclosures
harmful to him or the corporation he
at that time represented?"

"I will state that I positively deny
any such demand or request from Mr.
Searles or any one else."

Interviews with Mr. Searles arose
to inform to the public the ques-
ery

possibly
business. He
stated to me that they were about to
form a pool in the stock; that he, he,
and I believe Steve White and Jim
Keene, would be connected with the
pool. By "Steve White" I mean a
prominent broker of New York.
Searles stated that if I would do what
he requested he would take care of
me, and said to me furthermore that
the sum which I might be able to
make would be in the neighborhood of
half a million dollars. I told him
that I did not care to invest any
money, whereupon he said: "Well,
to insure your good faith in the mat-
ter I think you ought to invest, say,
at least \$100,000." I agreed with him.
I agreed to advance \$100,000 to the
pool, if I could manage it. I went
back to Philadelphia and told the par-
ties that I would prefer not to enter
into the business in opposition to
the trust, and thereby I
quashed the enterprise. The matter
hung for some time, during which I
had many interviews with Mr. Searles
touching this subject. He kept put-
ting me off after frequent inquiries as
to when this pool was to be formed,
and one day told me he had reconsid-
ered the matter, and thought that
they would not carry it out. To this
I replied to Mr. Searles that I consid-
ered his action contemptible. I rose
from my seat, left the office, and have
never seen Mr. Searles since.

The plaintiff alleged that there was
no cloud on his resignation from the
Philadelphia Refinery and that there
was no question about his accounts.
He introduced the following letter,
which, he says, written at the time of
the resignation, fully explained a
cause:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1891.
DEAR FATHER:—The other day you
said that my explanation as to what
became of money paid by the Have-
meyers was perfectly clear to you.
This afternoon Adolph informed me
that the matter was not clear to you,
and that you had instructed him to
investigate further into the matter.
He insinuates that I have stolen the
money, and says that for my own jus-
tification it was necessary to make a
detailed statement. All that I can
say is that every cent that has ever
passed through my hands is still there.

It was my earnest desire to settle
everything as amicably as possible
and to resign my position only after
you had become familiar with many
of the details of the company; but I
can no longer remain in an office to
be thrown in contact with him, who
is evidently determined to put me
under a cloud, and bent on blackening
me in your eyes, in order that we
might part with an unfriendly feel-
ing. He is not satisfied with the
breach he has caused in our business
and family relations, but now stoops
to this base and cowardly accusation.
I therefore enclose herewith my resig-
nation.

I have always worked in your inter-
est as faithfully, honestly and con-
scientiously as any man could do, and
no one deplores more than I do the
way things have turned. In conclu-
sion, I want to say that I part with
the best of feelings toward you, know-
ing full well that you are being
wrongly influenced against me, and
that in time you will see things in a
different light. Your loving son,
GUS.

In speaking about the different po-
sitions he has held, the witness said:
"I acted for some months as secre-
tary of the Hawaiian Commercial
Company. I do not remember the
years or months. I secured the position
at the request of Claus Spreckels,
he being president of the corporation.
Have you now stated all the posi-
tions you have filled from your birth?"

I was for some years a member of
the firm of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. I
don't recall the dates. It was a part-
nership composed of John D., Adolph
B. and C. A. Spreckels, the latter be-
ing myself. We were in the shipping
and commission business in San Fran-
cisco. I contributed various sums to
the capital of the firm from time to
time, but I cannot now recollect them.
The books of the firm will show. I
think it was about \$100,000, together
with the accrued profits for about six-
teen years. I don't remember that
any of us contributed any capital at
the start. Each of the partners owned
a third of the concern.

When did you cease to be a mem-
ber of the firm?
January 1, 1892.
Have you now stated all the occu-
pations you have followed, with em-
oluments and profits?
Thank I have.

When you entered the California
Sugar Refinery as clerk at the age of
17, had you any property of any kind
belonging to you?
None whatever. When I was 19
years of age my father gave me \$10,-
000. While I acted as clerk of the
sugar refinery I bought for \$900 an
interest in a schooner from savings
out of my salary. The schooner was
the Charles Frederick.

What income did the schooner yield
to you?
About \$80 a month for four or five
years. I sold my interest for \$1500 or
\$1600. I had another source of in-
come. I kept books at night for out-
side firms, by which I made about \$50
a month. I lived at home. My board,
lodging and washing were free. This
continued until I became married in
1883.

For the last three months of this year
I was in Canada to the United
States were over a million dollars greater
than for same period last year, due to
reduction of American tariff.

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reduction of American tariff.

from Venezuela or Nicaragua, public men think England's policy towards Nicaragua is the American government's exclusive dominion over the

ships in Austria.

April 15.—Shocks of earthquake experienced in Venice and yesterday. Many buildings were destroyed, and several persons in the first earthquake shock to open spaces.

April 15.—Shocks of earthquake experienced throughout Southern Italy. At L'Aquila thirty-three were killed. All the churches, buildings, business houses and in town were damaged. Several were killed by falling walls, large number of persons were less seriously injured. At Velletri shocks were felt and at Abbazia, Grotto, and other places, buildings were damaged.

Light shocks were also felt in this city. In many districts the people are camping out.

During the earthquake at Treviso an audience in a theater fled to the streets. Many were crushed in the panic.

Elbe Inquiry.

LONDON, April 11.—No date has yet been set by the Suffolk coroner for the resumption of the inquiry concerning the death of the passengers and crew of the steamer Elbe. The delay is due to the fact that the owners of the steamer Crathie, which ran down the Elbe, refused to allow their witnesses to appear before the coroner because it would be prejudicial to the verdict of the English jury to be rendered before the action, brought by the North German Lloyd Company against them, the owners of the Crathie in the courts of Rotterdam has been tried and decided.

Torpedo Boat Contracts.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Herbert has decided to award the contract for one of the torpedo boats to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. It is to be constructed on a slight modification of the department plans, with a guaranteed speed of 26 knots. It will cost \$125,000. The slight increase in the price of the San Francisco boat is offset by the expense which would be caused by sending the boat from the Atlantic to the Pacific as well as by the guarantee for extra speed.

Floods in Hungary.

LONDON, April 15.—Gladstone received the delegation of Armenians at Hawarden today. He assured them of his profound sympathy.

Blumenthal's immense cloth works at Berlin were burned today. Two firemen were killed.

The Danube has overflowed inundating the city of Presburg, Hungary. Hundreds of houses were wrecked. Many of the inmates were drowned.

Demorest Dead.

NEW YORK, April 10.—W. Jennings Demorest, the well-known prohibitionist, died yesterday after a week's illness. He was the publisher of Demorest's magazines and of Demorest's patterns for dresses. He was a zealous temperance advocate, and gave the Demorest silver medals that were competed for by children under the direction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Good Templars.

Launch of St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 10.—The steamer St. Paul, built for the American Line, which stuck on the ways at the first attempt to launch her on March 25th, because of bad material, was successfully launched shortly after 1 o'clock today from Cramp's shipyard. The weather was fine and large crowds witnessed the event.

Ambitious Politicians.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8.—It was announced last night on good authority that ex Postmaster-General Wannamaker and Governor R. Hastings had formed an alliance. The former wants to succeed Hon. Mr. Cameron in the United States Senate, while Hastings is a full fledged candidate for president.

Dr. Plout Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Dr. John E. Plout, who was shot by James D. L. McGaughey on the street in this city on March 30th, died at 7 o'clock last evening in a private hospital. McGaughey was today formally charged with murder. His examination was deferred until the coroner's jury makes a return.

Bismarck Seriously Ill.

FRIEDRICHSCHE, April 15.—Prince Bismarck is seriously ill. He has not been well since the conclusion of the birthday festivities.

Opening of Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, April 9.—The Welland canal will be opened to navigation on April 20th.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, is dead. Chicago has a debt of over \$6,000,000. Seattle, Wash., is asking for subscriptions to feed the unemployed.

The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has been settled. All books written by Oscar Wilde have been discarded from Newark, N. J., libraries.

Labor differences in Louisiana have been settled by white cotton loaders returning to work.

Twenty-one miners were killed in a late explosion in Blue Canyon mine, New Whatcom, Wash.

Cholera has made its appearance at the Japanese naval station of Mont. Hongkong is again threatened.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn alive fifteen Japanese laborers employed in a Vancouver, B. C., saw mill.

Lord Melbourn will be appointed to the Governorship of New South Wales, which was left vacant by the death of Sir Robert Duff.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the steamer Tartar Prince, with John 7 Spencer, R. C. on board, sailed from that port for London.

A dispatch from a German cable to the Central News says that Japan has seized the British steamer Yusei, a war steamer of a mid-ocean earthquake.

The Italian authorities of the region of Calabria have asked Italy for protection. Italy has no interest in the territory to keep England from taking any

UNCLE SAM'S BEST FIGHTER.

Fighting Machine Monterey on the Way to Nicaragua

MAY MEAN BATTLE AND MAY NOT.

To Meet English Cruiser Royal Arthur. Conjectures Among Navy Officers. Keeping Close Watch on American Interests in Central America Etc.

SAN DIEGO, April 11.—The United States steamship Monterey left port at 10 o'clock this morning and headed for the south. The fighting machine dropped down the bay and over the bar at half-speed, but when once clear of the heads and her course shaped directly south, the long straight line of black smoke falling rapidly astern showed that the half-speed had been greatly increased.

POSSIBLE NAVAL BATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—"The Monterey is undoubtedly going to Corinto, Nicaragua, and not to Callao," said Dr. Hibbert, surgeon of the Bennington, now at Mare Island, last night. "No matter what the dispatches may say, we in the navy feel sure that she is going down the coast to meet the Royal Arthur, the large English cruiser which is headed that way. The Monterey is probably sent to watch the big English ship. In the event of trouble a fight between these two vessels would be worth seeing. The Royal Arthur is the best of her class. At long range she would be no match for the Monterey, but she might make it interesting for her at short quarters."

"The Monterey could not be handled as quickly as the Englishman and at short range might suffer from torpedoes. Out at sea, however, the Royal Arthur would be no match for the Monterey. Her big guns would make no impression on the Monterey and those of the latter would probably lift the Englishman out of the water. In the navy out here there is no such feeling as that the Monterey could cope with the Royal Arthur. On the contrary, it is the belief that at a fair distance the big cruiser would be no match for the Californian. It looks as though the Government also thought so, and as it is apparently expecting trouble in that direction, it is pretty safe to conjecture that Corinto is the Monterey's destination, rather than Callao."

BRITISH CRUISERS ON HAND.

PANAMA, April 7.—The British cruiser Wild Swan has arrived, and she will probably join the cruiser Royal Arthur in a hostile demonstration at Corinto, Nicaragua, in case the Nicaraguan Government fails to pay Great Britain's claim for the expulsion of Proconsul Esteban.

El Cronista prints an editorial today severely censuring the action of Nicaragua in permitting an armed expedition to leave Greytown to attack Bocas del Toro. The paper calls upon Colombia to demand an immediate explanation and satisfaction from Nicaragua. It adds that the President of Nicaragua has given \$100,000 and a quantity of arms to Eloy Alfaro for the support of expeditions against Colombia and Ecuador.

SAMOA'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

A Breezy Description of Him by Consul General Mulligan.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the Samoan correspondence, just made public by the State Department, there is a series of letters from James H. Mulligan, United States Consul-General to Samoa, which are interesting from their free-and-easy style of communication concerning diplomatic affairs. Speaking of Chief Justice Henry Ide, who presides over the court established for Samoa by the three powers—Great Britain, Germany and the United States—he says: "This so-called Chief Justice is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman. Nature has not been lavish with him in her gifts, and he is not up to the gauge of Daniel Webster. He is violently impressed with his own importance and authority, and the most melancholy feature about him is that he labors under the impression that he is very smart. He is puffed up, consequential, and devoted to the interests of Ide. He could wipe out eight tenths of the pending litigation and prospective appeals by a prompt decision of the only real question of moment that he has or ever had before him, which is under the eighth section of article three. . . . He persistently postpones deciding it, and all in interest in such matters, such as lawyers and all others except the commission-ers, are along with him in it, for a decision would almost certainly mean great falling off of contests and litigation."

"My opinion is, unless he has a personal scheme or ambition behind it, that he knows his importance would be lessened, like a collapsed balloon, if he decided it in the only reasonable way it is susceptible of decision. . . . If the land litigation were once cleared away, the powers and public would wake up to the absurdity of labeling an ordinary justice of the peace with the title of chief justice, whose duties would be confined to the trial of an occasional native for hooking breadfruit."

"I shall lay before the department in the proper time and way the fact that this Vermont attorney has actually recommended and secured the enactment of a law depriving the King, who is, I think, at least his equal in ability, of the pardoning power, save by his consent. . . . I have no rupture with Mr. Ide, who has been all courtesy to me, but the grasping, petty ambition is so acute, the humbug is so apparent, that I feel it my duty to convey to your eyes alone, for your correct understanding, the impressions of a mere stranger, free from all friction or entanglement."

Hood's Saved Their Lives

Poisoned by Impure Water Now in Good Health, Lively, Happy



Eva, Carroll and Lily Brown Stowe, Vermont.

"C I Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 'Gentlemen.—Last winter, my two girls, boy and wife were taken ill. The doctors said they were poisoned by drinking water from an old well. The two girls failed to rally under the doctor's treatment. Eva, aged four years, fell away so she only weighed 18½ lbs., coughed all the time and was helpless. Physicians said

She Had Consumption.

Lily, aged eight years, was nearly as bad as Eva but being older and stronger, held up a little better. We gave them both Hood's Sarsaparilla, which built up their strength and health, and they were again examined by the doctor, and he said that they were fat and plump, lively and happy. My son Carroll was in a bad condition, having a bad cough and very weak. He was obliged to lie down most of the time. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla put him on his feet and restored perfect health. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children's lives."

JOHN I. BROWN, Stowe, Vermont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver, Bile, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice, and many others have publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant's fraud was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT NARCOTICS, and is a VERACIOUSLY nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it is a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE—Rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE OF CHLORODYNE has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWN. SOLD IN BOTTLES of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 11 Russell Street, London, C. W.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaii and Islands.

Death to High Prices.

We are offering a specialty of "finishing" the Islands of the Hawaiian Islands.

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STRANGE CASE OF RM. JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Paine's Celery Compound CURES When Ordinary Remedies Fail.

The position of the physician who deals with the nervous and the feeble, the pain-worn, the hysterical, the sleepless, is one of the utmost gravity.

Prolonged strain of mind and body, or of both, is apt to result all too quickly in sudden collapse.

One of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen, who was for years the most prominent man upon the faculty of Dartmouth, realizing the extent of the physician's responsibility, set about to discover a remedy that should build up the nervous system, and cure the ill that result from impoverished blood and diseased nerves. He discovered that greatest of all remedies, Paine's Celery Compound, and submitted the formula to fellow physicians.

There was no secret about it. The formula from that time until now has been furnished, whenever asked for, to reputable physicians, and they have time and again examined it, and knowing that it is good, have recommended it to those who are sick.

No other remedy was ever so highly endorsed, and so generally used and recommended by physicians.

Dr. William Horne, who for a dozen years has been one of the most prominent editors, and writers for medical journals, writing in May of last year, said:

"I have been using Paine's Celery Compound for six weeks for myself and wife. I am, like all graduated M. D.'s, opposed to all proprietary remedies. I was induced to try the Celery Compound after reading Commodore Howell's letter. I feel conscientiously inclined to testify to the building-up qualities of the Celery Compound. I am just finishing the sixth bottle. I have recommended the Compound to many."

"For five years I have been afflicted each season with excessive nervousness; so sensitive was I that any little noise caused me to start and flutter. This extreme nervous condition induced an unpleasant affliction of eczema, a partly nervous disease with me. For five seasons I have been full of itching, red, eruptive spots. Three weeks ago, this condition came upon me again, but with much more excessive nervous prostration. I commenced taking the Paine's Celery Compound. My unpleasant nervous condition is entirely gone. I sleep well and have a good appetite. My dyspepsia is gone and I easily digest all I eat."

Mr. Littlejohn himself writes:

"I have been a traveling man for a great many years, and the exposure and worry that follow business transactions, caused me to break down with nervous prostration so that for several days I thought I was dying. Besides this, I had the creeping paralysis in my left arm, hand, and side, so that they were almost entirely useless, and I had a most severe case of catarrh to the extent that it almost destroyed my eye sight and ruined my hearing. I had no sense of taste whatever for two years. I had all this so that I was used completely up for five years, so you can judge of my condition. After all of these doctors failing, I finally cured myself by using Paine's Celery Compound."

Is there a sick person who can afford not to try a bottle of this wonderful remedy?

For Sale by

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

WAR -- PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and Upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty; Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil; Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice. Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited, Fort Street.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

MISSIONARIES AND HOOKUPU.

Celebration of President Dole's Birthday by Host of Friends.

POEM READ BY CHIEF JUSTICE.

Procession Marched From Residence of Dr. Emerson—Familiar Hawaiian Chant—Scenes En Route—Pleasant Surprise and How It Was Carried Out.

Those who claim that the native Hawaiians are the only ones thoroughly versed in the ins and outs of the "hookupu" would have been converted to another view had they been present at President Dole's home last night.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Dr. N. B. Emerson's yard on School street was a scene for the painter's brush. Dim lights here and there showed a gathering of some seventy-five descendants of the elder missionaries. At their feet were pigs, chickens, ducks, pigeons, pineapples, bananas, oranges, peaches and fruits of all kinds known to the islands, together with various articles of native food.

A procession was formed and the gathering with their presents set out in column of twos for President Dole's residence.

The column was headed by five young boys carrying stalks of red and white sugar cane. The rear was brought up by Messrs. W. R. Castle and Ed Hitchcock, each bearing two large stalks of sugar cane arched like a doorway. Messrs. A. F. Judd and W. W. Hall had the honor of transporting lanterns, while W. O. Smith and Dr. Emerson acted as lieutenants, with a coconut and a bunch of bananas respectively, as awards.

As the procession neared the President's residence, the familiar notes of the native oil began faintly and soon swelled until the natives near by thought they recognized their own voices. The women shuffled their feet and stooped low in the manner of the old natives; the men continued to chant, and the children imitated as best they could the peculiar actions of their elders. The true spirit of the Hawaiian seemed to enter into the very beings of the descendants of the missionaries.

Reaching the steps of the President's house, the five boys in advance presented sugar cane stalks and marched up. They were met at the door by President and Mrs. Dole, who were expressions of complete surprise. One of the diminutive advance guard piped "hookupu," and the secret was out.

It was at this time that the signal for a rush was given, and President Dole was assured of the fact that he was fifty-one years old. A large cart would not have been a sufficient conveyance for the articles that were thrown at the President's feet. Among these was a good-sized live pig with carnation leis around its neck, and carried in on one of the President's cane settees. Not at all abashed at the suddenness of the pig's appearance, President Dole stretched out his hand and touched the tips of the animal's toes in gracious appreciation.

The waving of a large dried squid over the heads of the assembled friends was a signal for a complete clearing in that region. A large bird cage containing a white rooster was among the presents. On it was a card bearing the following piece of poetry:

This is the cock that crowed in the morn,
When our President, all forlorn,
Failed to shoot the game he sought,
But was at last by Hanalei caught.

The "kahuna" rooster was displayed in a prominent place and struck terror to the hearts of many.

Expressions such as "Aloha oe," "pehea la oe," "e nana mai oe i keia mau mea," "auwe, emakule mau oe" and "mai ka lima," were used in congratulating the President on the occasion of his birthday. These were responded to in appropriate native language.

W. N. Armstrong attempted to run away with a bunch of nicely husked coconuts, but was caught in the act by a lady who dragged him before the President. Before he got there, however, the coconuts were snatched by another and another, until the chase around the room became general. In the scrimmage, Mr. Armstrong secured one of the bunch of coconuts and retired to a quiet corner.

A. F. Judd, after calling the gathering to order, read the following poem, dedicated to Sanford B. Dole:

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE.

So quiet, calm and resolute thou dost
amongst us stand,
An unworried prince without a state;
a bulwark in our land.
No pomp, no titles, no degrees; but
chosen man of men,
For an occasion imminent when peril
called. Lo! then
Out from the crowd thou didst not quail
to take the dangerous place,
Right to the front, like one in mail,
upheld by unseen grace,
Danger and doubt didst face, of which
the half was unrevealed.

But Ruler still thou art upheld before
the eyes of men;
A regal man undaunted, though thy
envious foes contend.
Like grand Hawaii's snow-clad peaks,
high raised above the storms,
Look we upon our chief, and scorn our
vain alarms
Aloha true; we offer thee, upon thy
natal day,
Receive the fealty of friends, staunch
friends from childhood's play,
Deem not this tribute, slight, of un-
supported breath

Do thou press on thy way still unre-
vealed;

One, the Almighty, be thy strength
and shield!
Leave we thy Future to the Power
that guides,
Eternity, thy record still to me,
alone provides!

Honolulu, April 23, 1895.

President Dole responded in his characteristic manner, expressing thanks for the kind sentiment expressed.

The popular native song, "Aloha Oe," was sung, and the merry occasion came to an end.

Foresters Celebrate.

At the anniversary entertainment of Foresters last night the Court was opened by Chief Ranger A. C. Pestana. Dr. McLennan spoke on the Ancient Order of Foresters established about one hundred years ago; J. F. Eckhardt on the endowment fund and its advantages; M. G. Silva on the Foresters in the Portuguese language; T. Lindsey on the order in the Pacific and on the Coast.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the floor nicely covered for the dancing, which came later. Refreshments were served during the evening.

HE IS NOT A "PAID AGENT."

Professor Hosmer Writes in Defense of Dr. C. M. Hyde.

Short Sketch of His Labors Among Different Nationalities—Started Many Missions.

Friends of Dr. Hyde have not been idle in refuting the infamous revival by Mr. Shearman of an untruth connected with his work in the islands. Professor Hosmer sent the following statement of Dr. Hyde's work to an Eastern publication by the last steamer:

Hawaiian affairs seem to be fated to continual misrepresentation in the East, but the recent attacks by Thomas G. Shearman and Titus Munson Coan upon Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D., the "recognized and paid agent of the American Board" in these islands, are as unjust as they are uncalled for.

In the first place Dr. Hyde is not a "paid agent." Last year, when the work seemed to require another man in the field, the American Board decided that an assistant might be sent if means for his support could be provided. Dr. Hyde offered to give up his salary without relinquishing any portion of his labor, retaining only the home kept in repair, and his offer was accepted.

Leaving a successful pastorate in the Center Congregational church of Haverhill, Mass., in 1876, Dr. Hyde came to the Hawaiian Islands and entered upon the missionary work among the Hawaiians, in which he has shown remarkable ability, tact and energy. Upon his arrival in Honolulu he took charge of the North Pacific Institute, a school for training young Hawaiian pastors. Here the doctor has labored faithfully in the classroom with the young theological students and has shown infinite patience in teaching them and their wives how to keep model homes. Not only are they taught the Bible and theology, but also how to meet practically the questions of life. Christianity and common sense go hand in hand in this institution.

But Dr. Hyde's labors are by no means confined to the Hawaiian work. In 1873, together with the late Rev. Samuel Damon, D. D., of honored memory, he founded the Chinese mission, and he has administered the communion ever since. Later he began a mission among the Japanese and also one among the Portuguese, which through the generosity of this community have rapidly developed and are doing much for that element of our population.

Dr. Hyde is one of the most influential and useful men in Honolulu, being interested in almost every effort that is made for the uplifting of his fellowmen of whatsoever race or sect. He fills many positions of trust and honor in the community, being one of the trustees of Oahu College, of the Kamehameha schools, of the Makawao Seminary, and of the Kohala Girls' School, a prominent member of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, one of the Honolulu Public Library, the Social Science Club, the Historical Society, etc. He is a typical American, combining all the energy and persistency of the New Englander with the refinement and culture of the Christian gentleman.

Last of a Famous Firm

GLASGOW, April 8.—William Henderson, the last survivor of the founders of the Anchor line of steamships, and of the firm of Henderson Brothers, the famous boat builders, is dead.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

ARMS FOR THE ROYALISTS.

Customs Officials Keeping a Close Watch on the Wahlberg

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING TRIP

The Schooner is Acting Suspiciously and is Thought to be Waiting for Another Contraband Cargo of Munitions of War for the Islands.

SAN DIEGO, April 7.—Small craft arriving from down the coast report the schooner Wahlberg hovering about in the vicinity of Cape Colnett, Lower California.

It will be remembered that after the Wahlberg was released she cleared from this port on an expedition after a cargo of guano to Guadalupe island. Old timers along the "front" were suspicious of the clearance, as it is well known that Guadalupe island has been thoroughly divested of guano, and it appears that their suspicions were well founded. The skipper of one of the recent arrivals says he talked with one of the crew of the Wahlberg off Cape Colnett, and the sailor said the master of the Wahlberg did not seem to care whether he found any guano or not, as no search had been made, and, in fact, the schooner had done nothing but lay off and on in the vicinity of the cape for some time as if waiting for some one.

It is thought that possibly the schooner is waiting for another contraband cargo of munitions of war for the Hawaiian royalists, as the isolated position of the cape would afford an excellent opportunity for an undertaking of that sort. Word has passed along the coast of the suspicious actions of schooner, and the Mexican authorities are watching the coast line closely. The customs authorities in this city are also inspecting every shipment that leaves this port for the south.

SUGAR IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Production Increasing, but the Consumption is Slow.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has furnished to the Department of State a copy of a circular issued by the West India committee of London, concerning sugar production. The ambassador explains that it is not to be regarded as an expression of opinion by his government, but only as the committee's views. The circular calls attention to the fact that the sugar industry, beet as well as cane, is passing through a crisis of the most serious description, and expresses the hope that in attempting to provide a remedy the various governments should avoid taking any steps which may aggravate the crisis instead of relieving it. It is shown that while the production is increasing at the rate of a million tons per annum, the consumption grows slowly at the rate of only 250,000 tons per annum. Naturally, prices are depressed, and the bounty system is ascribed as the cause of this state of affairs. Therefore, it advocates the entire abolition of the bounty and the stimulation of consumption by the reduction of the duties levied on sugar, which are excessive in Europe and prevent the people as a whole from using sugar.

—Washington Star.

Match Race Arranged.

The final arrangements of the match race between Silkey, Nevada and Gerster for \$500 a corner will be completed at noon today. Those interested will meet at the Club stables at that hour, discuss the matter, select a referee and put up a forfeit of \$250 each. The race will take place at Kapiolani Park on July 4th. Nevada will be sent to the track at once. Silkey will be brought from Lahaina about the middle of May.

A late San Francisco paper says W. G. Irwin of Hawaii, the partner of the Spreckels, and one of the wealthiest men on the islands, arrived there on the 11th. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Helena Irwin, Miss E. Spalding and Miss Cordelia Carter, the latter the daughter of ex-Minister Carter.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

"Disfigured For Life?"

Is it despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unightly skin diseases? Do you realize what this deterioration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seize upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove most convincing.

In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS And its cures are simply marvellous.

Now is the time To take CUTICURA.

CURES made in season Are permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA 50c. SOAP, 25c. REVOLVING, \$1. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I. ALL ABOUT THE SKIN, SCALP AND HAIR, post-free.

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY CLAY AND

BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

Hollister & Co.

Give the Baby



BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGER POT.

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Gazette

A. G. M. Robertson
4th District Representative

CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF
The death of the late Mr. Brown has certainly won his spurs by quiet, conscientious work, and his successor will have a high standard to follow.

The San Francisco Call in proclaiming the policy of the present proprietor says that gentleman is to do all he can as a journalist to build up the state and assist other journals to do the same. In doing this it states he has made a radical departure from the "ethics" of journalism. If an attempt to tear down Hawaii is necessary to building up California the Call is following out its principles to the letter, and no one can doubt that all "ethics" of journalism have been cast to the four winds in so doing. The Call also speaks of liars who misinterpret what it says, but when the San Francisco Call talks of liars it forgets itself.

From the opinion expressed by Sir Edward Grey concerning British interference in the case of Mrs. Dominis, it may well be inferred that the hope of the political prisoners of escaping justice through the aid of outside powers will not be realized. Nothing but the law that "might makes right" could be found to sanction demands made by either the United States or England calling upon the officers of this Government to undo what has been done by the established law of the land. British or American citizens who have sworn allegiance to Hawaii and become practically if not theoretically naturalized citizens cannot, unless their respective nations have an axe to grind, expect to be upheld and protected for misdemeanors committed against the political or business systems of the country.

EDITOR SHAW in the last issue of the Review of Reviews remarks most favorably upon the action of the Hawaiian Government in showing clemency toward the rebel leaders. He closes his review of the situation by saying, "It would be worth the while of some enterprising newspaper to correspond with the gentlemen who will sit in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and ascertain their views. Unless we are much mistaken there will be a decisive majority of both houses in favor of the annexation policy. Nor does it seem probable that Mr. Cleveland would oppose it under the altered conditions which now exist." Such sanguine sentiments, especially the last can hardly be looked upon as more than a hopeful possibility by those who have fought the battle at this end of the line. Yet it is well to remember that the source of the statements is conservative and thoroughly American.

ACCORDING to British writers representing manufacturing interests, the international exhibitions of the future, to be a success, must be held in the far East and in the Colonies. It is noted that the Paris exhibition of 1878 attracted 1000 British exhibitors, while in 1889 the number declined to 500. Chicago got about 400, Antwerp, in 1885, drew about 500, but in 1894 the number diminished to 300, and it would not be matter of surprise if not more than 200 or 300 exhibitors from Great Britain took advantage of the Paris exhibition of 1900. The German manufacturers are said to be strenuously opposed to holding international exhibitions in their own country. It is also noted that the attempt to make great pleasure fairs has been of little importance than the display of manufactured products. It is suggested that in order to receive the support of industrial and commercial interests, international exhibitions must be held in new countries.

BAND FUND COMPLETE.

The amount of money in the safe of the ADVERTISER, as a result of our leper band fund, is \$370. With sums which are forthcoming, the full amount will reach \$460.15. The net proceeds of Captain Cochrane's stereopticon lectures were \$415.15, to which is added \$45 in private subscriptions received at this office. The contribution of the ADVERTISER's business department in advertising and printing of posters is placed at \$30. Thus it will be seen that new instruments of good quantity and quality are assured the lepers and will probably be sent to them early next month. Should there be funds remaining after the purchase of the instruments, the money will be turned over to Captain Cochrane, who has so ably assisted in the work, and who will see to it that every cent contributed above the sum required for the band fund will go to add some new comfort to the unfortunates on Molokai.

WORLD OF FOREIGN POLICIES.

Among the most important pieces of news coming from the outside world by the Warrimoo is the statement of Sir Edward Grey in connection with interference in the case of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. In answer to a query from Sir Thomas Esmond he stated that the Government of Great Britain could not interfere in the interests of Mrs. Dominis. It is very evident that forces more or less influential are at work to have England take a hand in Hawaiian affairs, which so far as telegraphic dispatches make known have proved unsuccessful. In consideration of the fact that Great Britain has recognized the Hawaiian Republic it would be nothing more or less than uncalled-for bravado to endeavor to overturn the results reached by due course of law.

In the United States the diplomatic complications resulting from troubles in South America and Cuba are assuming proportions which demand the undivided attention of the American Premier. Reports from the latter country indicate that the insurgents are on the eve of forming an independent government, and, naturally, will call upon the United States first for recognition.

Among the South American States the demands made by England on Nicaragua are looked upon as forecasting a move which shall prevent the American Government exercising exclusive control over the ship canal. This, with the Venezuelan affair will give the Administration an opportunity to prove its strength in protecting American interests upon the new hemisphere. South American countries expect a strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, which it is believed will keep England at arms length and allow the settlement of differences by arbitration.

FAKE yarns upon the Hawaiian situation have been dished up with such regularity that the mail which does not contain some new libel upon the Government or the people is the exception rather than the rule. These yarns are taken up with avidity by nearly every paper throughout the United States receiving the service of the great press associations. The journals publishing them do not stop to consider the truth or falsity. To the night editor, planning his regular scare heads and sifting his telegrams, a story is a story, whether it comes from Hawaii or Cuba, and the most startling gets the precedent. In view of these facts, it is quite a wonder that the country holds its present high standing with the majority of thoughtful Americans, and the disposition to discountenance the fake is certainly an evidence of the confidence placed in the officers of the present regime. The fact that the malicious Hawaiian liar is abroad however demonstrates the necessity of the Government placing at all the safeguard of publicity that will give protection against the possibility of misrepresentation.

ANNEXATION, NOT WAR.

The enthusiasm upon foreign policies to which numerous public men of the United States have allowed themselves to give voice has raised the question whether or no America is spoiling for war. Senator Frye has perhaps reached the highest pitch thus far attained, and if his words are to be taken literally, nothing short of the entire western hemisphere will satisfy the American people. Following upon the old adage that it never rains, but it pours, the United States has found itself thrust into a position with serious international questions on every hand.

Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela have followed close upon Hawaii to test the strength of the Administration's diplomatic ability, but unlike the latter country, the United States now has to deal with powers quite as independent, strong and shrewd in shaping foreign policies as itself. The American diplomats can neither bulldoze or play the part of the dog in the manger with either Spain or England. Lines of difference must be drawn with greater care than when dealing with a practically defenseless nation.

The attitude toward Hawaii has not been favorable to creating a conciliatory temper among the American people and the disposition to push on to an issue or "do something" to show that America possesses some aggressive strength and has a flag of its own has been on the increase. Politicians have not been slow to catch the tenor of the times and from a platform of aggressive strength have branched out into expressing extremely radical sentiments. There comes a time in the life of every nation when the people become inspired by a contagious desire to "thrash some one" in order to display their physical strength, which on account of a long season of quiet many are inclined to make light of.

While this spirit is running high in the United States just at present, national differences will have to reach a more critical stage before it will act as anything more than a spur to the administration. The annexation principle is abroad and the people are asserting themselves, else we should not hear such decisive remarks from the politicians. Nothing proves the strength of a stream better than damming it up.

JAPAN'S CARE FOR EMIGRANTS.

Few nationalities exercise a more jealous care over their citizens in guarding their departure from the country than does Japan. The regulations for protecting the Imin or emigrants are given in an Imperial order and throw careful restrictions about the emigrant and the Imin Toriatukainin or emigration agents.

The Imin are required to be supplied with passports and can go to no country that has not a treaty with Japan. Those making it their business to obtain the emigrants are obliged to obtain their licenses from the minister of home affairs, or local authorities, and in event of a person leaving the country without the intervention of the agents, he is obliged to appoint two sureties having sufficient means to secure passage home in case of sickness or distress. The Imin Toriatukainin is obliged to deposit a license fee of 10,000 yen and make a written contract with each Imin. Those obtaining passports by misrepresenting the place of emigration, or the nature of the work, are subject to a fine not less than two yen and not more than twenty yen. In case the emigrant finds it necessary to apply for Japanese protection abroad he has simply to show his passport and contract and certify his personal standing to the Japanese authorities and his case will receive attention. Any emigrant or agent violating the regulations is liable to a fine of not less than 20 or more than 200 yen.

The classes of labor into which the emigrant is allowed to enter are agriculture, fishing, mining, engineering, building, transporta-

tion, all kinds of manufacture and domestic service. Citizens not under contract, leaving Japan for the United States, Canada, Australia or Hawaii are required to furnish sureties of at least two persons who shall secure them against financial distress and guarantee their return. In this manner Japan is able to put its hand upon any of its subjects and by guarding their departure thus closely impress upon their minds that in whatever country they may be they are still amenable to the Japanese Government. On the other hand the knowledge that their Government is watchful for their welfare serves to create a spirit of loyalty noticeably lacking in other eastern nations.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has declared the eight hour law of that State unconstitutional, holding that the enactment is a purely arbitrary restriction on a fundamental right of the citizen to control his or her own time and faculty. The law in question provided that no woman should be employed in a factory or workshop more than eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours each week. The decision is particularly interesting, since it is directly opposed to laws upon the books of the eastern manufacturing States, the constitutionality of which, if ever questioned, has been upheld. Dr. Lyman Abbott calls attention to the difference in English and American systems brought out by this decision. Parliamentary government makes possible more legislation in behalf of the common people than government by the courts. The contrast between the English and American systems brings out strongly two points: first, that written constitutions, instead of being a safeguard for the common people, may be a safeguard to vested interests; and, secondly, that the fact that in England Parliament is supreme and can do almost anything, facilitates the passage of progressive laws to an extent that is impossible where courts are supreme. The question might well arise whether the spirit of common law is in any way opposed by measures giving the common laborers protection from conditions thrust upon them which they cannot resist from a legal standpoint. The class of people working in the mills are in a position where their daily bread depends upon their being on hand at the stroke of the hour each day. In one sense they are not free agents to make contracts since to stop work means practically starvation. They have nothing and are forced to accept the conditions thrust upon them by the capitalists. Certainly the judiciary heads of Illinois read their title in a decidedly different manner from the legal lights of sister States.

A CANVASS of the national committees of the American national parties gives William McKinley and Adlai Stevenson the numerical strength for presidential candidates in 1896. Neither of these men have shown a disposition to make any decided stand upon the foreign policy of their respective political organizations. McKinley is talking tariff. He could not fail to make a point of this issue after his past record, but otherwise both of the would-be candidates are keeping a discreet silence. With a few exceptions it has been the men of strong opinions, seldom expressed, who have succeeded in reaching the presidential chair.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

Hawaii is an outlying station for the United States in the development of American Pacific trade with the East. It is necessary in securing this development to have telegraphic communications between the Islands and San Francisco. And it is equally important that this telegraphic communication shall be under the control of the National Government. These are facts that cannot be ignored, facts whose importance will become greater every day. It is for this country to take notice of them, or otherwise see Great Britain make another deal that will hurt our foreign trade.—Maritime Register

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

In a duel at Berlin between Baron Renschach and Count Chamberlain von Kotz, the latter was shot in the thigh. The duel grew out of a scandal.

Disheartened by financial difficulties and the removal from an honored position, Paul Schulze, general land agent of the Northern Pacific railway, blew his brains out at Tacoma, Wash.

An answer to the British ultimatum to Nicaragua has been received at the Foreign Office. It is understood the reply is so satisfactory that the action which the Government threatened will not be taken.

The Supreme Court has declared the American income tax law inoperative in part. The defective sections are those taxing rentals from real estate and state and municipal bonds. These were expected to be the most profitable sources of revenue under the act.

The civil service commission has received a report of its representative who made an investigation into the charges against the collector of customs at San Francisco of levying political assessments upon the employees of the customs house, but refuses to make it public yet.

It is reported from Christiania that the estimates to be submitted to the Storting cause much comment. They gave fresh impetus to the wild rumors of an impending war between Norway and Sweden. The estimates far exceed any amount previously required. The sum of \$4,000,000 is to be devoted to the construction of ironclads. In addition large credits will be asked for the purchase of munitions of war, and for the completion of forts in Tonsburg harbor.

LONDON, April 10.—The steamship Harold entered the Latchford lock of the Manchester ship canal today at full speed, smashed the gates, passed through and dropped 16 feet into low water. The gates weigh 300 tons. One sank and the other hangs across the lock. The attendants closed and bound with hawsers the upper gates thus preventing the disaster which otherwise would have resulted from the 16 foot difference of the water levels. The Harold was much damaged.

NEW EDITION

OF THE

Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii.

2500 Copies.

To Be Issued April 30th.

A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it rewritten, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

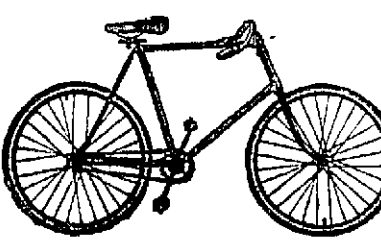
The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures.

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Timely Topics

April 12, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a 'awk han a 'au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence. He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in 'Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the American product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and individuals from Niihau to Hawaii. The other day, to oblige a skeptic, we ordered a hundred coils of American wire from the Coast and as it reached the store, we sent a half dozen coils to the foundry to have it tested. The result showed a tensile strength of 768 pounds or about 2000 less than the European article. We violate no confidence when we tell you that this American wire will not be sold by us. We have an abundance of the European article and can supply all sizes and in any quantity. This wire with the steel stays and galvanized washers comprise the material necessary to use in making the celebrated Jones' Locked Fence than which no stronger, cheaper or better fence was ever made.

Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel plated and we sell them for fifty cents.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she came in and reported that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite "Speckels" Block,
807 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Inspector-General Atkinson has postponed his visit to Maui until next week.

The Japanese residents are making great preparations for their coming celebration.

The San Francisco papers are devoting a great deal of space to the affairs of the Spreckels family.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan has decided to accept the call of the Park Congregational Church of San Francisco.

Attorney V. V. Ashford is defendant in a breach-of-promise suit for \$5000, brought by Elmira Kahanui.

The members of the fire department have discarded the hideous-looking red shirts for the more becoming blue ones.

The first issue of the new weekly, "The Time," will come out tomorrow; at least, that is the intention of the publisher.

Rumor has it that the Australia will bring two horses to take part in the June races. They are said to be of the "dark" order.

Old residents are beginning to complain of the warm weather. In the language of "Chimmie Fadden," yesterday was a "beaut."

Four Kroege pianos recently arrived for J. W. Bergstrom. He has since disposed of them and will forward another order by the first mail.

Frederick Villiers, the well-known war correspondent, is a through passenger on the Warrimoo. He is to give a series of lectures in Australia.

Castle & Cooke, Limited, have just received per bark Triton, a complete assortment of English goods. See their new advertisement in this issue.

Several bicycle enthusiasts of the city are training hard for whatever may come along. It is rumored that some dark horses will appear at the right time.

Hyman Bros. are sole agents for the celebrated Dayton flour. A shipment was received by the Warrimoo, which they offer to the trade at reduced prices.

The 76th anniversary of Odd Fellowship will be celebrated at Harmony Hall this evening. All Odd Fellows, with wives and children, are invited to attend.

The challenge of the Philadelphia football team, sent to the Punahou some time ago, remains unanswered. It is rumored that the latter are afraid of their bones.

It is rumored that James Brown, Nick Peterson, Fred Harrison and Fred Wundenberg have made application to the Foreign Office for privilege to return to Hawaii.

H. M. S. Nympe arrived at San Francisco on April 13th, sixteen days from Honolulu. It is thought the ship carried dispatches from British Commissioner Hawes.

The work on Kawaiahao church has commenced in earnest. The interior woodwork has been nearly all cleared away. A start will be made on the floor tomorrow morning.

Lieutenant Holi and officer Logan, the two men who were wounded at Diamond Head on the evening of January 6th, were presented with a purse by Dr. Day yesterday.

The Labor Commission will meet this evening to consider the reports of Messrs. Armstrong, Vivas and Severance, who have been investigating conditions in the outlying districts.

E. B. Thomas will appear before Judge Cooper on next Monday to explain why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt for neglecting to pay fees and costs in his divorce case.

There were four hundred invitations issued for the tea at Mrs. Wm. Wilder's yesterday. The affair was a very elegant one. Mrs. Wm. Wilder, Mrs. Gardner Wilder and Miss Barnes received.

The Bishop estate has paid Gus Schuman \$185 in settlement of all claims incident to the accident on King street Monday night, resulting in the death of a horse belonging to him and injury to the vehicle.

The stockholders of the Hilo Electric Light Company, Limited, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. S. Lyman; vice-president, W. S. Terry; treasurer, C. H. Wetmore; secretary, C. W. Hill; auditor, A. G. Curtis.

Pureer Sutton will remain on the Alameda, as a late San Francisco paper states that U. C. Walton, who was purser on the wrecked steamer Newburn, has been permanently installed as freight clerk on the Oceanic wharf at San Francisco. There was some talk of giving Sutton the place.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DANCE.

A Merry Party as a Farewell to Dr. Crandall.

The Popular Officer is Decorated With a Medal—Many People Present at the Pleasant Affair.

The farewell hop to Dr. Crandall given by the Lei Ilima Club at Independence Park last night, was one of the swiftest society events of the year. An attendance of over fifty couples showed that the invitations of the club were very largely accepted.

The hall was tastefully decorated with club colors, flags and palms. The main entrance was draped with a Hawaiian flag and at the entrance to the dressing room was another bearing at its center the design "Aloha" in ferns. Hanging at the center of the hall was a large basket decorated with white and yellow flowers, the colors of the club.

Before the dancing began, Dr. Crandall was ushered into the middle of the hall and presented by J. M. Sims with a leather medal about three inches in diameter, bearing upon it the words, "Presented to Dr. Percy Crandall, U. S. N., by the Lei Ilima Club, April 25th, 1895," in gold letters. The presentation speech was concise and to the point, bringing out both the good qualities and other of the popular member. Dr. Crandall acknowledged the present in appropriate language.

Fifteen dances and several extra were marked on the program. The music for these was furnished by the Quintette Club. The banjo, guitar and mandolin music furnished delightful interludes.

The various committees deserve a great deal of credit for the successful termination of their efforts during the past week.

A PLEASANT SAIL.

P. C. Jones Entertains a Number of Prominent People.

The yacht Bonnie Dundee and Hawaii carried a number of prominent people to Pearl Harbor yesterday. The party was made up by P. C. Jones in honor of his brother George B. Jones, who is here on a visit. The yachts were towed out the channel by a launch belonging to the Philadelphia, and after a pleasant day's sail returned to port about 5 o'clock.

The party consisted of the following gentlemen: President Dole, George B. Jones of Boston, Attorney-General W. O. Smith, Minister L. A. Thurston, General Churchill of Ohio, Admiral Beardslee and Captain Cochrane of the Philadelphia, P. C. Jones, W. N. Armstrong, Mr. Greenlee of Chicago, W. W. Hall, Henry Waterhouse, Colonel W. F. Allen, Dr. Maxwell, J. B. Atherton, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Chief Justice Judd, W. R. Castle, C. M. Cooke, Luther Wilcox and O. Sorenson.

THE TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Short Talks That Were Both Interesting and Instructive.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. was held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon.

On account of the afternoon tea at Mrs. W. C. Wilder's, the attendance was limited to fifteen.

The subject brought up for discussion during the afternoon was, "The Bible Reasons Why Young Women Should be Temperate." The short talks by the members were both interesting and instructive.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be, "Why Do Young Women Study to Attain the Highest Development of Their Powers?"

Don't Like Adolph

The antagonism which exists between the solid eight and the big four of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors was demonstrated anew recently in the Street Committee. The object of the attack was Supervisor Spreckels, chairman of the committee. During his absence, the committee by a unanimous vote reinstated John Reed, Inspector of Sidewalks, who was removed a few weeks ago at the instigation of Spreckels.

The President's Views.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President, on being asked this afternoon whether in view of the Supreme Court decision on the income tax an extra session of Congress should be called, said that

neither he nor the Secretary of the Treasury saw any necessity for such action, and unless there was an unexpected change in the conditions he had no idea that Congress would meet again before the time appointed for a regular session.

THE PAAUHAU STOCK.

It Has Not Been Sent to Honolulu as Yet.

Argument on points of law in the injunction case of Rudolph Spreckels against the Nevada Bank came to an abrupt termination yesterday, says the Call of the 7th inst., after it had continued for over three and a half hours. The case was up on a motion by attorneys for Claus, J. D. and A. B. Spreckels to dissolve an injunction issued to prevent the Nevada Bank, as pledgee of Claus Spreckels, sending certain stock to Hawaii to be changed from the name of Rudolph for the protection of the pledgee. As the Australian steamer sailed at 2 o'clock, and as Attorney E. P. Cole, representing Rudolph Spreckels, who wished to keep the stock here, argued until after noon and then obtained a continuance to Monday, it was obvious that the stock could not be sent for another week. According to the court, however, this temporary victory must be re-enforced by a further showing before it can be made permanent.

The injunction proceedings were concluded on the 8th inst. in Judge Sanderson's court. The case was ended in such a way that both sides are claiming a victory. Rudolph Spreckels is no longer afraid that his stock will be used in his father's interest when it reaches Hawaii, and the injunction against the bank has been dissolved. The stock will be sent to the islands on the next steamer, provided that plans now agreed on are not changed.

The 5000 shares of stock over which the litigation was started are worth \$600,000 and they now give their owner an income of \$5000 a month.

It had been contended all along that if the stock were taken to Hawaii it would be voted against Rudolph Spreckels. It was fear of this consequence that induced the young man to bring the injunction suit.

When the case came up John D. Spreckels authorized his attorneys, Delmas & Shortridge, to promise in open court that if the stock were taken to Hawaii it would not be voted by any person but Rudolph Spreckels and that the dividends would accrue in his favor as long as the stock was pledged. It was promised, moreover, that a proxy would be given to Rudolph Spreckels to enable him to vote the stock.

UP ANOTHER STEP.

Deputy Marshal Brown is to Receive Another Appointment.

From a reliable source it is learned that Deputy Marshal Brown will be appointed Deputy Attorney-General in place of A. G. M. Robertson, resigned. The appointment will not be made until the latter part of May, as it is understood that Mr. Robertson will prosecute during the May term of the Circuit Court, although his resignation takes effect on May 1st.

The many friends of Mr. Brown will be more than pleased to know that he is to be promoted to the more important position. He has made one of the best deputy marshals this country has ever had. He has always been obliging and competent.

JOHN MILLS' SUICIDE.

The Deed Committed On Saturday Night, Near Hilo.

The steamer Likelike brought news yesterday of the suicide of John Mills, head carpenter at Wainaku plantation. The deed was committed with a rifle; Mills placing the muzzle in his mouth. The ball crashed through his head, causing instantaneous death.

On last Saturday night Mills had been out with some friends and parted with them about midnight apparently in good spirits. He went to his room shortly after and fired the shot that killed him. He was buried on Sunday.

The Olympia Coming.

According to the Call of the 5th inst. the Olympia, on her return from Santa Barbara, where she has gone to remain during the flower festival, and incidentally to have various tests made of her steaming capacities and battery qualities, may be ordered to Honolulu to relieve the Philadelphia, and the flag of Admiral Beardslee may be hoisted at her peak.

SQUAD EIGHT REORGANIZES.

The Old Company is Divided Into Two Branches

The Old Officers Retain and New Ones Are Elected—E. Hingley is the Division Lieutenant

Squad 8, Citizens Guard, met at the Reform School last night for reorganization. About seventy members were present. O. L. Sanford was chosen temporary chairman and Captain King, secretary. In order to simplify the matter of dividing the squad into two branches constituting the fifth division of the Citizens Guard, all the members residing on the town side of Robello lane, King street and the Asylum lane were requested to take one side of the house and those living on the Kalihi side to take the other. It was found that this line divided the original squad about equally.

At this point all the officers of the squad resigned and the business of reorganization began.

E. Hingley and J. Simonson were nominated for the office of division lieutenants. The former was elected by a vote of 41 to 23. The motion that he be elected unanimously was carried. Lieutenant Hingley thanked his associates for the honor conferred upon him.

The Kalihi squad retired to another room and elected P. O'Sullivan, sergeant; J. L. Dumas, first corporal; E. L. Doyle, second corporal; W. H. Cummins, third corporal; J. O. Carter, fourth corporal. The other squad elected C. L. Brown, sergeant; J. H. Black, first corporal; C. B. Dwight, second corporal; H. Zirby, third corporal; H. Gahan, fourth corporal.

FATE OF THE JUDGES.

Preamble of Mrs. Dominis' Constitution That Was to be Law.

Considerable conjecture arose during the military trials as to what the ex-queen's government intended doing with members of the Supreme Bench, these men not being mentioned in the documents drawn for cabinet ministers and other officers. That they were not forgotten is shown by the following preamble that was to be promulgated:

Whereas, the constitution of the kingdom contains provisions not in full accord with the wishes of a majority of the people; and, whereas, during the years 1890 and 1892 there were expressed wishes in the Legislature for a constitutional convention; and, whereas, on the 17th day of January, 1893, circumstances arose whereby the constitutional sovereignty of this kingdom was held in abeyance; and, whereas, during the interim certain parties designating themselves the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands did hold on the 2d day of May, 1894, an election for delegates to a constitutional convention; and, whereas, it has become imperative that a new constitution should be promulgated, and, after taking due consideration of all the facts tending toward the quiet and peace of this kingdom;

Now, therefore, we, Liliuokalani, queen of the Hawaiian Islands, in our capacity as sovereign of this kingdom, do, hereby, and with the advice of our cabinet, abrogate the constitution promulgated by our late brother, Kalaui, on the 7th day of July, 1893, and do proclaim and promulgate this constitution.

For the purpose of this constitution and to bring harmony into the carrying out of all laws with justice and equity all commissions to Privy Councilors of State are revoked and a new Privy Council will be commissioned at once, and it shall be their duty immediately on being called together within one calendar month from the promulgation hereof to choose three Supreme Judges, to be recommended to the sovereign, by and with the advice of the cabinet, for appointment as such Supreme Judges.

TWO JOINTS AMPUTATED.

Charles Osman Meets With an Accident at Makiki Station.

Charles Osman, an employee in the water works department, narrowly missed losing his right hand on Wednesday at the Makiki pumping station. He was working about the pump while it was in motion and, in a manner he cannot account for, two fingers were caught between two cogwheels, and before he got them free the digits were crushed, rendering amputation at the first joint necessary.

Bilious Colic.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. In many cases the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medical dealers, BEXSON, SMITH & Co. Agents.

THE NEW U. S. SHIPS.

Good Progress Being Made in the Preparations of the Plans

They Will Have Heavy and Rapid Fire Guns Their Speed Greater Than Usual.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Good progress is being made in the preparation of plans for the newly authorized battleships, gunboats and torpedo boats. The latest plans submitted to Secretary Herbert have received his tacit approval and will probably be adopted finally without material change. They differ in several essential points from those heretofore submitted, especially in the case of the battleships. It has been said that the new battleships will resemble those of the Indiana class, now under construction. Although this is true in a general way, several important departures are proposed in the new vessels. According to the revised plans, they will be much longer and broader and have a greater displacement than the Indiana; their batteries will be more powerful; the side armor will be thinner, but more generally distributed; their turret armor will be thicker in places, and in the location of the eight inch gun turrets a decided innovation is contemplated.

It is settled that the vessels will carry four big guns in turrets, two foreward and two aft on the center line, the only question being whether the guns will be 12 inch or 13 inch in caliber.

It has been decided that four 8-inch rifles will be in the main battery. The chief departure from the Indiana's plan, so far as the guns are concerned, relates to the rest of this battery. The new vessels will each have sixteen 5 inch rapid-fire guns in broadside, instead of four 6 inch rifles of the ordinary type, thus greatly increasing their offensive power. Owing to improvements in the quality of armor, the side plates of the new ships will have a maximum thickness of fifteen inches, or three inches less than that of the Indiana. The total weight of the armor will be slightly greater than on the Indiana class. The port plates of the big gun turrets will be seven inches thick, or two inches thicker than the Indiana's, and the other plates fifteen inches thick, the same as on that vessel and her sisters. The 8 inch gun turrets will be ten inches thick, or four inches more than on the Indiana.

Another new feature of the proposed vessels is an increase by two feet in freeboard foreward. The speed will be sixteen knots, one knot greater than required of the Indiana, and the same as that of the Iowa. The displacement will be 11,500 tons.

Inasmuch as the act which authorized the construction of the battleships carries no appropriation, there will necessarily be some delay in their construction. It is expected that the next Congress will appropriate the \$8,000,000 necessary to pay for the two ships. Proposals for their construction will be invited during the coming summer, however, and every preparation made to begin the work as soon as the funds become available.

LENZ IS HEARD FROM.

There is a Hope That He May Still be Living.

NEW YORK, April 9.—J. H. Worman, the editor of Outing, received a cable dispatch today with news of the missing bicyclist, Lenz of Pittsburgh, who disappeared in the Kurdish mountains of Armenia while making a tour of the world. Lenz has been traced to the village of Chigiani, in the Alagird plains, outside of Delibab pass. A native of Chigiani says that Lenz arrived there May 9, just before sundown, and became the guest of Avak Parsegh. He was in good health and spirits, and held a sort of reception that evening, when many of the natives came to see his machine, in which they seemed to take much interest.

The next morning he left Chigiani, and a month later a report was circulated among the villagers that he had been killed in the vicinity of Koord Ah. Mr. Worman does not believe that Lenz is dead. He thinks that he is held a captive. Should Lenz be found in captivity, international complications with Armenia might ensue, and at the present juncture Turkey wishes to avoid any unpleasant entanglements or any disagreeable disclosures about the conditions in Armenia that the commission may overlook.

Warner Miller out of Politics.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 8.—"I am entirely out of politics now and think except the Nicaragua Canal," said Senator Warner Miller in this city today, when asked if he would be a candidate for the next United States Senatorship from New York.

Delaware's Chief Executive Expires.

LAUREL, Del., April 8.—Joshua Hopkins Marvil, Governor of Delaware, and the first Republican elected to that office in this State for thirty-two years, died at his home here at 9:15 o'clock tonight, after an illness of several weeks.

The Central Union Sunday School has voted \$15 to purchase hymn books for the Hawaiian People's Sunday School, Kawaiahae, and Kaunakapali Sunday School. It will appropriate money for the same purpose.

BY AUTHORITY

On 12 O'Clock the Ex Public Land at K. containing an acre or less. Upset price \$500.00. A. FINE, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, April 20, 1895. 3978-31

FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahakua Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. Considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wire fencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3369-1w 1612-1f

Before the Commissioner of Water Rights.

APPLICATION HAVING been made to me by Gilo Kaloopa for adjudication of water rights of the land of Kaloopa, Koyal Patent No. 7167, Kuleana, Hilo, 6400, in the Manoa stream at Kanawai, Kanawai spring and water of Pahoia stream in the district of Honolulu, Oahu; notice is hereby given to all parties interested to attend and prove their rights at 10 o'clock a. m., May 4, 1895, at my office 308, Merchant street, or they will be adjudicated without such attendance. E. M. NAKUNA, Commissioner of Private Way and Water Rights, Honolulu, Oahu. 1647-2w

Notice of Election of Officers.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company, held this day, the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year: E. H. Bailey, President. J. O. Smith, Vice-President. W. O. Moore, Treasurer. J. A. Moore, Auditor. A. N. Kepoikai, Secretary. A. N. Kepoikai, Secretary. Wajuku, Maui, March 30th, 1895. 1644-3w

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company, Limited, has been incorporated on the 29th of October, 1894, that its principal place of business is Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, and that the following officers have been duly elected for the ensuing year, viz: Jose G. Serrao, President. Jose Joaquin Turiso, Treasurer. Joao Antonio, Secretary. Hilo, October 31st, 1894. 1614-4w Joao Antonio, Secretary.

Corporation Notice.

AT A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hilo Electric Light Company, Limited, held in Hilo, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1894, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and until their successors are elected: T. S. Lyman, President. W. S. Terry, Vice-President. C. H. Wetmore, Treasurer. C. W. Hill, Auditor. A. G. Curtis, Secretary. Hilo, Hawaii, November 10, 1894. 1648-3w

NOTICE.

OTSUKI & CO. DOING BUSINESS at Papeete, Tahiti, have sold and transferred all their interest in their store at Onomoto to Ed J. Wright, who assumes all responsibility and will carry on the business under the firm name of ONOMEA STORE. 1648-4t

ALLEN & ROBINSON, Queen Street. DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOORS, BLINDS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE. WALL PAPER, PAINTS AND OILS. STORE AT STRAN COAL 1628-1v

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public. O.E. of J. A. Morgan, Notary at near the Postoffice. 1241-v.

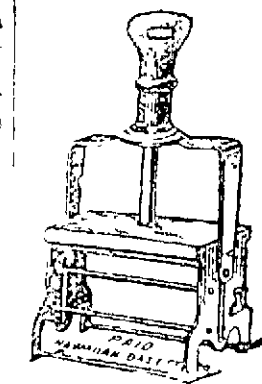
FOR SALE!

THE AHUPUA OF KALUAHANA

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI. Said land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land. A good house and a fine well of sweet water included in the above. Enquire of E. G. HITCHCOCK, At Marshall's Office, Honolulu. 1644-1w

Warner Miller out of Politics.

Rubber Stamps Made to Order at the Gazette Office.



UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF PARTY.

Nominated
ve
CARTER
Remarks Made by Nominee Regarding Important Measures to be Brought Before the Legislature. Results on Hawaii—Annexation.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The American League Hall was well filled last night, the occasion being the American Union party convention. All the delegates from the city clubs were present with but two or three exceptions, besides a large number of spectators.
A few minutes after 7:30, the hour named for commencement, Chairman James A. Kennedy called the conven-



A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
Nominee of the American Union Party for Representative of the Fourth District.

tion to order. He stated the object of the meeting was to nominate a candidate to fill the legislative vacancy in the Fourth District, caused by the death of Charles L. Carter. After a few eulogistic remarks on the life, worth and excellent character of Mr. Carter by the chairman, the convention proceeded to business.

Secretary John Effinger read the list of delegates, most all of whom belonging to city clubs were present, as mentioned above, together with J. A. McCandless, from Seven B.

The chairman suggested that a few minutes recess be taken to allow the sub-committee to consult as to a recommendation. On motion of Ed. Towse, a recess of ten minutes was taken. A sub-committee, consisting of all the delegates from clubs 1 and 3; J. S. Martin and G. W. Smith, of 2; E. Towse and John Effinger, of 4, retired for consultation.

When the convention was called to order Secretary Effinger, on behalf of the chairman of the sub-committee of the Fourth District, announced that Judge A. G. M. Robertson had been unanimously selected as a candidate and asked his endorsement by the convention. This was received with hearty applause.

Judge Robertson was requested to step forward and state his views. This was done in a few words. He reaffirmed allegiance to the American-Union party and its platform; if he received the nomination by and endorsement of the convention and if elected to the House would endeavor to perform the duties of the position to the best of his ability.

On motion of John A. McCandless the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot declaring Judge Robertson to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

The chairman had much pleasure in announcing the selection of Judge Robertson.

Being requested to make a few remarks, Judge Robertson thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him. He hoped the lack of opposition would not deteriorate from the unanimity of the party. A pledge to the party was given. There were several important measures to be acted upon by the special session of the Legislature, chief among them being land measures and labor matters. It was likely legislation on these subjects might not be concluded at the first session, going over to the regular, but much good would result from their agitation.

The recent trip made by the speaker through Hawaii impressed him with the urgent need of improvements to open up that valuable section of country, capable of producing grand results. Reference was made to the labor question, in which Judge Robertson was deeply interested. He saw in the Japanese a serious and dangerous problem and hoped something might happen to prevent any pressure from that side of the water. Annexation, the goal to which all of us are striving will accomplish this and give us the best government on earth. (Applause). A government builded by cannon and bayonets could never give satisfaction to liberty-loving people who favored republican form of government, under which it is so desirable to reside.

In concluding his remarks Judge Robertson, again expressed thanks to the convention and hoped the American-Union party would be out in full force on May 6th.

Secretary Effinger read the following resolution of condolence, which was on motion of E. Towse, adopted:
The delegates of the Fourth District in the convention of the American Union party, April 26, 1895, beg to present the following resolution to this body:

Whereas, This country and the American Union party are a dis-

tract and heavy loss in the untimely death of the late Charles L. Carter.
Resolved, That the American Union party by its delegates in convention assembled do express their deep regret and sorrow over the loss of one held in such high esteem for his personal qualities and of such value as a worker in the political cause to which we are committed.
Resolved, That we extend our condolences to the bereaved family and relatives of the late Charles L. Carter.
Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the press of the city for publication and that a copy be sent to Mr. Alfred Carter for disposition by him.

JOHN EFFINGER,
Secretary for the Fourth District Committee of the American Union party.

T. F. Lansing thought good work had been done and, there being no further business before the meeting, at 8:10 the convention adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

This morning J. A. Kennedy will file with the Minister of Interior the necessary nomination papers in connection with the candidacy of Judge Robertson. This will be in the following shape:

A. G. M. Robertson, Esq., we, the undersigned duly qualified electors request you to stand as a candidate for Representative in the Fourth Representative District, Island of Oahu, at the special election to be held May 6th, 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles L. Carter:

Signed: J. A. Kennedy, Jno. Effinger, Ed. Towse, Geo. W. Smith, J. A. McCandless, J. H. Fisher, J. S. Martin, Chas. W. Day, W. P. O'Brien, W. R. Sims, D. L. Naone, H. G. Wooten, Julius Asch, Peter Souza, J. N. Wright, T. F. Lansing, C. Crozier, Dan Lyons, T. B. Murray, F. B. McStocker, Dr. C. T. Rogers, C. S. Bradford, R. I. Green and a number of others.

Judge Robertson will resign as Deputy Attorney-General on May 1st, devoting his time and attention to the practice of law.

AGGRESSIVE FOREIGN POLICY.

Frye Would Have Uncle Sam Annex Everything in Sight.

Senator William F. Frye of Maine in a recent official interview upon the foreign relations of the United States said: "I would not submit to any insult, to any aggressions on our rights, to any violation of the Monroe doctrine, to any interference with Hawaii or Samoa so far as our interests are concerned, or with our project of constructing the Nicaragua canal."

"What would be your policy as to the future?"

"I would annex the Hawaiian Islands at once, improve and fortify Pearl Harbor, lay a cable from there to the Pacific Coast. I would maintain our coaling station at Pago Pago against the world. I would reach out to take whatever in our opinion was or might be necessary to our future commercial supremacy, being careful not to violate the laws of nations, and to be able to justify our conduct. If Spain, by her actions at any time, justified us in so doing, I would seize and hold Cuba against the world. This island has been nothing but a sponge, to be squeezed by Spain utterly regardless of the interests of the people living there. Annexed to our country it would soon become a paradise."

"The residents are entirely fit for American citizenship. I regard the acquisition of Cuba as imperatively demanded commercially and politically. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State in 1823, said: 'It seems scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.'"

"I would accept Canada as soon as she was ready to come to us, and I would not offer her inducements to stay away, as this last Democratic Congress did. They made her a present of a million dollars annually as a bonus to remain under the protection of Great Britain to nag, insult and abuse us. Even if England forced us into another declaration of war, I would promptly seize Canada and make her forever a part of this Republic."

LILUOKALANI'S FAD

Has the Finest Collection of Rope Knots in the World.

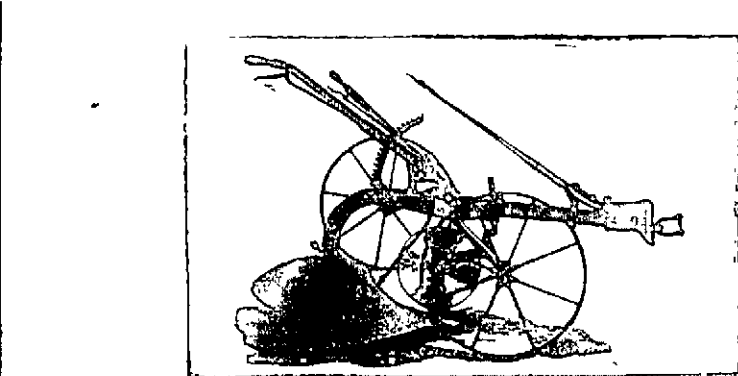
WASHINGTON, April 9.—"Hawaii's deposed queen has a fad of rope knots made by sailors of different nationalities," says Professor Otis, the mason of the Smithsonian institution, and the result is the finest and largest collection of the kind in the world. Every conceivable device and twist that could be given a rope by the dexterous fingers of men from all parts of the world is shown in her set. Museums of the civilized world will become active bidders for its possession if the opportunity is ever offered them.

"This action on the part of Liliuokalani shows she is a woman considerably above what she has been rated in the way of intelligence. The planning and carrying into execution of such a novel as well as interesting collection evinces a higher order of intellect than we have been led to expect from a woman of her surroundings and temperament, and the Hawaiian monarch's knots collection will make her more famous than anything else she has attempted."

MAIETOA NOT A GOOD KING

Will Be War in Samoa When Rainy Season Ends

SAMOA, March 27.—There is no change in the condition of things here to report. War rumors still fill the air, and it is the general belief that when the wet season is over the rebels will take action. As time advances the poor old king, Mailetoa, shows himself to be more and more unfitted for the position, but how to solve the difficulty is hard to determine. No effort has yet been made to collect the obnoxious poll tax and until the Powers bring sufficient allegiance to bear upon the situation, and substitute an increased ad valorem customs taxation, which, as a matter of course, would effectually reach the natives, nothing in the way of revenue for government purposes can be looked for.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

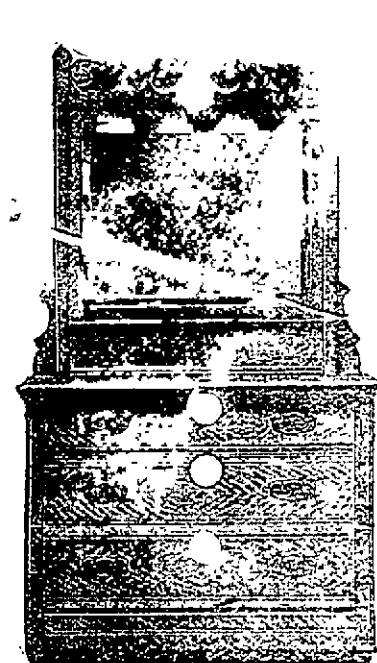
We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for cleaning sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to
E. O. Hall & Son.

J. HOPP & CO.,
FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!



A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware,
Rugs and Portiers of all sizes,
Shaving Stands.
Card Tables,
AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.

SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET ON THE

Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC :: for :: ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

523 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President.

Assets December 31st, 1894 : \$204,638,783.96

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,
General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

Something New!

Join the Columbia Bicycle Club.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.
Choicest Meats
—FROM—
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.
1892 q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

1892 q

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate. 8213-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion.....Captain Grawl

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1393-14 W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany, LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1894, £11,004,687 7s. 6d.

1—Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000

Subscribed.....2,750,000

Paid-up Capital.....687,500 0 16

2—Fire Funds.....2,344,142 11 07

3—Life and Annuity Funds.....8,023,164 15 1

£11,004,687

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,555,422 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,238,974 18 2

£2,794,397 0 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER O., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks.....6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....101,650,000

Total.....Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks.....8,830,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....35,000,000

Total.....Reichsmark 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACHFELD & CO. 1886 17

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Assets.....£ 40,000,000

Net Income.....9,079,000

Claims Paid.....12,569,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

1892-q

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

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Risks against the Danger of the Seas —AT THE—

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms

P. A. SCHARFKE & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

DEFAULTER LAMBERT IN JAIL.

Disguised as a Sailor and Eluded an Oakland Detective.

WENT AS STEERAGE PASSENGER

Took Name of W. S. Kimball—Handled Large Sums of Money as Bail and Fines, but Implicitly Trusted, Drank Hard While in Honolulu

Walter R. Lambert, the defaulting Police Court clerk of Oakland, returned from Honolulu on the steamer Alameda yesterday morning under the name of W. S. Kimball. He walked past the officers who were on the wharf to meet him with warrants for his arrest, and was free until late last night, says the San Francisco Examiner of April 12th.

He came back to San Francisco alone. His young wife, nee Mahaney, who ran away with him, remained in Honolulu for some reason not yet explained, but it is thought that he did not have enough money to pay her passage as well as his own, and, as a result, she stayed behind.

Lambert was a steerage passenger, and a few hours before the wharf was reached his companions in the after part of the ship below the upper deck were surprised when he appeared among them with his upper lip shaved as clean as a razor could make it. His luxuriant brown mustache was gone.

The steamer Australia on her last trip brought a letter from Henry Evers, the son of one of Lambert's bondsmen, that the defaulting clerk intended to return to San Francisco, and possibly Oakland, on the Alameda. Little faith was placed in the information, but long before the steamer was due Detective Holland of the Oakland force was at the wharf waiting the arrival of the missing clerk.

The detective made arrangements with the steamship company to allow none but their own officers down the baggage gangway at the forward part of the vessel while he stationed himself at the passenger gangway aft.

THE DETECTIVE LISTENS TO A FAIRY TALE.

He had no sooner taken up his position, when one of the steamer waiters named Jones, who was acquainted with the detective, rushed down the gangway and shaking hands with Holland, said: "Well, I saw Lambert and his wife in Honolulu. He has gone to China, and she will come to San Francisco on the next steamer." He went on telling the detective all the preparations the lady was making for her return when a letter was thrust in the policeman's hand. It was from Evers and contained the information that Lambert had taken passage on the steamer from Honolulu.

While Holland was reading the note Jones regained the steamer. The detective went in search of him, and in the meantime, it is thought, Lambert made his escape from the vessel. Some of his fellow passengers in the steerage saw Lambert in overalls and with a sailor's cap on his head about the baggage gangway, and in that disguise, it is thought, he managed to elude the detective.

Jones, the waiter, afterwards admitted his share in the plot and said that Lambert only wanted to escape arrest on arriving, so that he could first arrange for bonds, then give himself up.

The fugitive and his wife lived in Honolulu under the name of F. N. Thomas and wife. Lambert drank hard, but otherwise there was nothing objectionable in his conduct. When the San Francisco newspapers were distributed in Honolulu on the arrival of the steamer following the one on which he was a passenger, giving the news of his defection, he became very uneasy, but it was not at that time known that he was the man spoken of.

HAD THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Later Lambert admitted that he was the Clerk of the Oakland Police Court, but denied that he absconded or was short in his accounts. He and his wife enjoyed life in the tropics. They had the best the islands could give them, and he apparently seemed well supplied with money.

A few days before the Alameda sailed Lambert and his wife had a disagreement and she was preparing to return home by the first steamer, while he declared his intention of going to Australia.

As clerk of the Oakland Police Court Lambert handled large sums of money, paid into his hands as bail and for fines; but was trusted implicitly, and when he disappeared on March 8th last it took but little work to trace the couple to the steamer Mariposa, which had sailed for Honolulu on that day. Henry Evers and O. C. Kirk, of Oakland, were on Lambert's bond, and, as soon as his shortage was checked up, paid the city the amount due—\$1650. All the money was used by Lambert during the month preceding his flight, except the ready cash he carried away, which is believed to have been not more than \$600.

Walter R. Lambert was arrested at 161 Geary street about 9 o'clock last night by Detective Holland and Policeman Hodgkins. He was taken to Oakland on the 10 o'clock boat and locked up at the City Prison.

John A. Mahaney, father of Mrs. Lambert, stated last night that he received no letter from his daughter since the Peru arrived on April 8. In a letter from Honolulu received here on that date, Mrs. Lambert wrote that her marriage had been solemnized by a minister in Honolulu and she and her husband were very happy. But she added she had grown homesick and expected to return to San Francisco on the next steamer.

Lambert himself wrote to his

father-in-law, telling him he intended to come back and bring his wife along.

It is said in Oakland that if Lambert is compelled to stand trial his defense will be insanity, and that many witnesses can be brought who will testify that for a month before he disappeared he was out of his mind and not accountable for his actions.

[It is learned Lambert left a considerable sum of money with his wife when he left. Mrs. Lambert did not care to face her people, and concluded to remain here.—CITY EDITOR.]

PRESIDENT AND SENATE

One Instance Where Mr. Cleveland Yielded to the Legislators

It has been said very often that President Cleveland never bended his will to anything, and especially to Congress, nor, to carry the specialty still farther, to the Senate. And yet in one instance he has done so. Mr. William L. Wilson was slated for the Mexican mission. His friends wanted him to have the place. It was a warm climate, suited to his constitution, and the duties were light and such as he could easily perform, and yet obtain rest after his arduous labors of the past two years. Besides the salary was about double that of a cabinet position, and in Mexico \$17,500 would be nearly doubled, or that amount spent would be nearly doubled, because an American dollar is worth twice as much as the Mexican dollar, that country being upon a silver basis. It is understood that the President would have gladly appointed Mr. Wilson to this place, not that he will not appreciate his abilities in the cabinet, but that the Mexican mission was for many reasons the best place. But the Senate decreed otherwise. It was only a short time after the death of Minister Gray that a petition was circulated and signed by nearly every Senator asking for the appointment of Senator Ransom to the vacancy. The President acceded to the wishes of the Senate in this instance, and named the man they had selected rather than his own personal choice. Mr. Wilson was given the next best place at hand, and from one standpoint, a much more important place. A cabinet officer will always stand higher in importance than in the best diplomatic position, though many men choose the foreign service as more pleasant and less wearing.—Washington Star.

Granny Gorton's Birthday.

SATURDAY, January 21st, was a great day in Central Village, in the State of Connecticut, in America. On that day Mrs. Jonathan Gorton was 100 years old and formally received her friends, of whom hundreds were present. She wore her best black silk gown, with a rose in the bodice. The venerable lady was seated in a comfortable armchair on a platform in the best room of her house. Then the train of callers filed through, each and all shaking hands with her. "Granny Gorton," as she is called, is a trim little body and very nimble on her feet. There was never anything ailing her, she says, and, except that her eyesight isn't quite so good as it used to be, she is as active as any woman of 50.

Why has Granny Gorton lived so long? Why is she so active now? She lets out the secret herself when she says, "There was never anything ailing me." That's it, and all of it.

People who live 100 years are not so very rare. The deaths of 45 such were reported last year in England—22 men and 23 women. Yet, to the multitudes who die, these are nothing—nothing. Can we not keep things from ailing us, and so live long as Mrs. Gorton? Yes, if we will take the trouble to do it! Men and women 100 years old, still vigorous and clear-headed, should be sent to common as not to be remarked, and will be yet in the future. Why not so now? "Ask yourself the question," as the boatman says down on Deal beach.

Here's how it is: A woman's tale. She says she fell ill when a girl of about 15. She felt nervous, had pains in the side and chest, frequent headaches, and was often obliged to lie down on the couch and rest. All this didn't promise long life, did it? No; it was a bad start.

Well, she got worse instead of better. She was often sick, vomited her food, and sleeping up a sour fluid. For five years she went on this way. This brings us to October, 1841. She was then in service as parlormaid at Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire. Here she suffered from constant sickness, rheumatism, and heartburn. The pains were so bad as to bend her two double. No position that she could take relieved her. Her stomach was so tender and sore that everything she ate pained and distressed her. For months and months she only took liquid food—milk and beaten eggs, and so on.

She got weaker and weaker every day, so she says. Of course, how else could it be? A doctor at Rugby, told her she had "dilatation of the chest," which she didn't at all. What is "dilatation of the chest?"

He gave her medicines and advice, but she grew no better on that account. This young lady was now about 20 years old, with a poor outlook for ever being much older. She didn't expect it, nor did her friends. Then another doctor, being consulted, said that "dilatation of the chest," like his medical brother at Rugby. Both wrong.

"After six months' medical treatment," she says, "I gave up my situation and returned to my home at Barton Lamas, Norfolk. This was in June, 1842. The doctor told me to take to my bed. My mother thought I was in a decline."

Now, the word "decline" means consumption, as we all know; a disease common in England and terrible everywhere. Thousands of bright girls and young women are "taken" into their graves every year in this populous island. Sad enough it is to see.

Well, at this point her good and wise mother interfered in her daughter's case. She gave the doctors the go-by and sent to Norwich for some bottles of Mother Seale's Curative Syrup. In two weeks the young patient began to feel better, and in three months she got a new situation and went to work.

"Since then, fifteen years ago," she says, "I have kept in better health than ever before in my life, thanks to Seale's Syrup. Yours truly, (Signed), Mrs. J. SARAH ELEANOR GORTON, 8, King's Street, Church Road, Tottenham, near London, September 20th, 1892."

A dozen words more and we're done. Mrs. Gorton's ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia, not "dilatation of the chest." "Dilatation" was inflammation of the inner coat of the stomach, a symptom of the disease. We wish her a long and happy life, and merely said that if all her sex could avoid or cure this one trouble most of their might live to be as old as Granny Gorton.

An amusing sequel to the Chinese horrors and barbarities that were anticipated in the case of the United States cruiser Albatross, a marine arrested in China for accidentally shooting a coolie while ashore shooting pheasants a month or two ago, had just come to hand. For this they have been tried and fined a total of about 40 cents, and subsequently banished by the officials of Chinese justice.

INSTRUCTIONS WERE SENT.

Thurston Affair Was Not a Common Fake.

STATE DEPARTMENT IS SILENT.

Will Not State Just What the Demands Were—Sent in Ample Time to Catch the China—Possible That Instructions Were Stopped by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The officials of the State Department were silent today when questioned relative to the latest Hawaiian news brought by the Alameda, and refused to make any response when questioned as to the cause of the delay in the report by United States Minister Willis of his instructions touching Minister Thurston.

It can be stated positively that instructions were sent to Mr. Willis on March 5th last, in ample time to have caught the China, unless by some accident they miscarried on the way from Washington to San Francisco. Whether they went so far as a peremptory demand for Mr. Thurston's recall, or were confined to a direction to Mr. Willis to intimate that Mr. Thurston had been indiscreet in his public utterances and had thus endangered the cordial relations of the two countries, cannot be learned.

It is also suggested that the instructions, though actually leaving Washington, never reached Hawaii, but were stopped by telegraphic orders at San Francisco or some intermediate point.

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Additional Funds Required to Carry Out Work Planned.

At the last meeting of the Mission Children's Society a report was presented by Rev. O. H. Gulick, the new treasurer, showing lack of funds for work which the society had planned to do.

The several objects for which the society intend to work are Kawaihau Seminary, East Maui Seminary, Kohala Girls' School, Hilo Boys' Boarding School, Kauai Industrial School and the mission schools in Honolulu for the Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese. The society had proposed to contribute during the year closing in June the sum of \$2,250 to the various institutions. As yet but \$367 has been contributed, leaving \$1,883 to be raised during the five or six remaining weeks.

The necessity for hard work is clearly seen from the figures given. In response to the call for help, several persons have taken out life memberships and paid for the same. Others have contributed various sums for which the society is thankful. There still remains, however, over \$1,000 to be raised before June.

CRACKED HER SHAFT.

The Steamer Kahului Arrives in a Disabled Condition.

The steamer Kahului arrived yesterday from Kahului. She left San Francisco on the 6th inst, the same day as the Arawa, consequently she did not bring any later news. The vessel's "hoodoo" still remains with her as she was compelled to come here for repairs. A cracked shaft is the cause of the trouble this time and may detain her here for some time, unless the damage can be repaired in this city. If not, then Captain Tyson will have to send to San Francisco for a new one.

On the way down the vessel drifted about the ocean for two days while her engineers were making temporary repairs. It took her 14 days to reach Kahului, and arrived there on Sunday. She discharged 350 tons of freight, took on 150 tons of sugar and left again on Monday evening at 7 o'clock for this port.

G. P. Wilder and Chief Engineer Stoddard, of Spreckelsville, came down on her. Mr. Wilder left again on the Claudine last night.

MR. CRUZAN ON HAWAII.

He Enlightens a Santa Cruz Audience on the Republic.

The Convention Club met Monday evening at Justice Craghill's Court-room, President Cruzan presiding, says a late issue of the

Santa Cruz Sentinel. A large number were present, who listened with appreciative interest to Rev. Mr. Cruzan's paper on "The Hawaiian Republic."

Mr. Cruzan, in his pleasing and forcible manner, devoted the earlier part of his discourse to refuting the erroneous statements of Mr. Shearman as published in the New York Times. Not only did a residence of several years enable Mr. Cruzan to become familiar with the habits and language of the Hawaiians, but keen student of character as he is, heresy was never evidence; personal insight and information could be depended on, hence the value of Mr. Cruzan's researches and statements.

Referring to Mr. Shearman's assertion, that "under missionary influence the natives were deprived of their rights as landholders," the speaker proved the falsity of the remark, but said that up to the time of the missionary ingress, no native ever possessed a right or title to land, and that it was only under this religious influence they ever obtained it. Then, too, the introduction of leprosy was attributed to the same cause, whereas this loathsome disease was introduced by the Chinese about sixty years ago. Referring to the manner of government, Mr. Cruzan said that the power was vested in three executive departments, consisting of the President, the Cabinet and the Legislature. Members of the Legislature are selected on account of their ability to speak fluently and to read and write the English and Hawaiian languages. They must also be land owners with an income of at least \$600 a year.

CHRISTIAN WORK CONFERENCE.

Programme of Gathering at Central Union Church, Friday Afternoon.

A conference of those interested in Christian work will be held in the Central Union Church-Sunday School this Friday afternoon and evening. The following programme will be taken up:

2:30 p. m., Bible reading, led by Rev. J. Leaningham.
3 p. m., Japanese work, Rev. O. H. Gulick.
3:10 p. m., Hawaiian work, Miss Green and Rev. Mr. Parker.
3:25 p. m., Chinese work, Mr. Frank Damon.
3:35 p. m., Portuguese work, Rev. A. V. Soares.
3:45 p. m., Temperance work, Mrs. J. M. Whitney.
4 p. m., Christian Church, Rev. T. D. Garvin.
4:10 p. m., Methodist Episcopal: Japanese work, Rev. H. Kihara; German work, Rev. L. E. Schneider; English work, Rev. H. W. Peck.
4:25 p. m., Salvation Army work, Adjutant Egner.
4:35 p. m., Work among sailors, Chaplain Edmonson.
4:45 p. m., Y. M. C. A. work, D. W. Corbett.
5 p. m., recess.
5:30 p. m., Evangelistic work, the Taiman meetings.
7:30 p. m., Personal work, Rev. D. P. Birnie.
8 p. m., Address, "The Holy Spirit," Rev. M. C. Harris, D. D.

HONOLULU GIRL MARRIED.

Many Hawaiians Witnessed the Ceremony—Names of Guests.

On April 23, Miss Helen A. Dickson, of Honolulu, and Lewellyn E. Pratt, of Columbus, Ohio, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Dr. Nott, 29 East 55th street, New York City. The occasion gathered together many Hawaiians, and those who cherished tender thoughts of Hawaii. There were present: Dr. and Mrs. Nott, Miss Laura Nott, Miss Hester Dickson, Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. E. C. Judd, Jas. R. Judd, A. F. Judd, Jr., Mr. Amasa Pratt, father of the groom and well known in Honolulu as a former President of Oahu College, Dr. and Mrs. Lewellyn Pratt, E. C. Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, William Lewers, W. G. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pratt of Albany, Consul Allen, wife and daughters, and a host of other friends.

Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, the uncle of the groom performed the ceremony, while the happy couple stood in the bay window under a canopy of the Hawaiian flag draped with leis of smilax. Under its significant and patriotic shadow, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt received the happy felicitations of all present.

To Grant Amnesty.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a lady of Honolulu conceived the idea of President Dole celebrating his birthday by granting amnesty to the political prisoners. She accordingly drew a petition and by 5 o'clock had 200 signers to the document. It was presented to the President, but so far as known he has not celebrated.

The following Honolulu people were registered at the Palace hotel, San Francisco, April 12th: Miss H. Irwin, Miss C. Carter, Mrs. E. K. Graham, Master Harvey Graham, Julian Monsarrat, Miss A. Cummins, W. G. Irwin and wife, Miss E. Spalding and A. C. Love-

WHAT MR. IRWIN HAS DONE.

Is Representing Hawaii in Japan Without Salary

Japanese Scare Cannot Be His Fault—Large Acquaintance of Great Value.

MR. EDITOR: In your editorial of the 16th, on the subject of a representative in Japan, you have omitted to state an important fact in connection with Mr. R. W. Irwin, our Minister in Japan. He is an unpaid official. Our Government has believed that we needed a paid officer at the Japanese court.

Of course, one who is Minister Resident at the court of another State, and is also a contractor for laborers from that State, is in an anomalous position, and it might be a very embarrassing one. Nor would it be tolerated in other countries. But our Government appointed Mr. Irwin Minister, and then asked him to "paddle his own canoe," in the expense account. He has done so. If we chose to give him a salary he would probably drop the business of labor exportation and confine himself to diplomacy. His large and valuable acquaintance in Japan would be of good service to us.

Communities have short memories. When the Chinese scare was on us Mr. Irwin secured Japanese laborers, who have done us great service. If we now have a Japanese scare, it is not Mr. Irwin's fault. "The great fortune he has made" out of the immigration business is no doubt greatly overestimated. It usually is in such cases. It does not encourage faithful public services to refrain from recognizing them. JUSTICE.

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